The Columbian.

VOL. I.—NO. 16. BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1867. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE FLORENCE

SEWING-MACHINES

ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Salesrooms, 630 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

While a large number of Machines have been offered to the public, some of which possess points of excellence and acknowledged merit, we have long felt what others have experienced, the necessity of a Machine more perfect in its mechanical structure, combining in the

HIGHEST DEGREE

SIMPLICITY WITH DURABILITY,

and while capable of doing a

GREATER RANGE OF WORK,

one that could be easily understood and comprehended by all.

To supply a Sewing-Machine free from the objections attached to others has been no easy task; for we not only had to surpass other Machines, as they appeared years ago, but also as improved from time to time by more recent experience.

This we boldly claim has been accomplished by the liberal expenditure of capital, and the patient, untiring labor of years; and in presenting our Machine to the public, we shall make strong assertions respecting its merits, which we are prepared to substantiate in every particular.

Discarding the Chain and Loop, or Knit stitches, we adopted the

LOCK STITCH

(alike on both sides of the fabric), which is regarmed by the masses as best suited to all kinds of work. But to meet objections sometimes urged against this favorite stitch, we have added the Knot, Double Lock, and Double Knot, either of which is

STRONGER AND MORE ELASTIC

than the Lock; thus enabling the operator to select a stitch

PERFECTLY SUITED

to every grade of fabric, and where necessary, sew seams much stronger than it is possible to do by hand.

THE FLORENCE

makes

FOUR DIFFERENT STITCHES

with as much ease as ordinary Machines make one, and with as little machinery.

The result of repeated tests has been all we could desire, and from its first introduction the Florence has gained hosts of friends, and been regarded as a

HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY;

proving that the public fully appreciate the many advantages combined in the Florence Machine. Over all others, the Florence must be seen to be fully appreciated.

We claim for the

FLORENCE

the following

ADVANTAGES

over any and all

SEWING-MACHINES IN THE WORLD:

☞ It makes four different stitches, the lock, knot, double-lock, and double-knot, on one and the same machine. Each stitch being alike on both sides of the fabric.

☞ Every Machine has the reversible feed motion, which enables the operator, by simply turning a thumb-screw, to have the work run either to the right or left, to stay any part of the seam, or fasten the ends of seams, without turning the fabric.

☞ Changing the length of stitch, and from one kind of stitch to another, can readily be done while the Machine is in motion.

☞ The needle is easily adjusted, and does not skip stitches.

☞ It is almost noiseless, and can be used where quiet is necessary.

☞ Its motions are all positive; there are no springs to get out of order, and its simplicity enables any one to operate it.

☞ It does not require finer thread on the under than for the upper side, and will sew across the heaviest seam, or from one to more thicknesses of cloth, without change of needle, tension, breaking thread, or skipping stitches.

☞ The Hemmer is easily adjusted, and will turn any width of hem desired.

☞ No other Machine will do so or at a range of work as the Florence.

☞ It will hem, fell, bind, gather, braid, quilt, and gather and sew on a ruffle at the same time. It has no springs to get out of order, and will last a lifetime.

☞ It is fully protected and licensed by Elias Howe, Jr., and our own Letters Patent.

The taking up of the slack-thread is not performed by the irregular contraction of a wire coil or uncertain operation of springs. The precision and accuracy with which the Florence draws the thread into the cloth is unapproached by any Sewing-Machine hitherto offered to the world.

We furnish each Machine with "Barnum's Self-Sewer," which guides the work itself, and is of incalculable value, especially to inexperience operaters.

While possessing the above, and many other advantages, the Florence is sold at corresponding prices with other first-class Machines, and a careful examination will fully substantiate all that we have claimed for it, and justify the assertion we now make, that it is the best Sewing-Machine in the world.

We warrant every Machine to be all that we claim for it, and to give entire satisfaction, and will give a written warranty, if required.

Liberal arrangements made with those who buy to sell again. Further information may be had by inclosing stamps to the General Office of the Florence Sewing-Machine Company, 630 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

PRICES OF MACHINES.

No. 1, Plain.—This Machine makes the lock and knot stitches, and has the reversible feed...$63

No. 2, Florence.—Gold-ornamented Machine, with drawer, and light cover, without lock; makes all the four stitches, and has the reversible feed.....$75

No. 3.—Silver-plated Machine, ornamented; table oil-finished walnut, with heavy half-case, lock and drawer; makes all the four stitches, and has the reversible feed.....$81

No. 4.—Silver-plated Machine, highly ornamented, and makes all the four stitches, and has the reversible feed.

Polished mahogany table.....$88

Polished Rosewood Table.....92

No. 5.—Walnut table, in oil.....92

Mahogany table, in oil.....96

Rosewood table, in oil.....105

No. 6.—Walnut, oil finished.....114

Mahogany table.....125

Rosewood table.....150

G. G. EVANS, General Agent,
630 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

JOB

PRINTING

Neatly executed at this office.

THE COLUMBIAN,

A Democratic Newspaper,

IS PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETORS BY

BROCKWAY & FREEZE,

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING AT

Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pa.

THE principles of this paper are of the Jeffersonian School of politics. Those principles will never be compromised, yet courtesy and kindess shall not be forgotten in discussing them, whether with individuals, or with contemporaries of the Press. The unity, happiness, and prosperity of the country is our aim and object; and as the means to secure that, we shall labor honestly and earnestly for the harmony, success and growth of our organization.

It has seemed to the Proprietors that the requirements of a County newspaper have not been heretofore fully met by their predecessors or contemporaries; and they have determined to, if possible, supply the deficiency. In a literary point of view also this paper will aim at a high standard, and hopes to cultivate in its readers a correct taste and sound judgment on merely literary, as well as on political questions.

The news, Foreign and Domestic, will be carefully collated and succinctly given; while to that of our own State and section of the State, particular attention will be directed. Important Congressional and Legislative matters will be furnished weekly to our readers in a readable and reliable form; and votes and opinions on important and leading measures will be always published; so that our paper will form a complete record of current political events.

The Local interests, news and business of Columbia County will receive special attention; and we will endeavor to make the paper a necessity to the farmer, mechanic and laboring man, upon whom at last all business interests depend. The fireside and family circle will be diligently considered in making up the paper. No advertisements of an improper character will ever, under any pretext, be admitted into its columns. Its Conductors are determined that it shall be entirely free in all respects from any deleterious doctrine or allusion, so that every man can place it in the hands of his children, not only without fear, but with confidence in its teachings and tendencies. Promising to use their very best endeavors to fulfil in letter and spirit the announcement above set forth, the Publishers of THE COLUMBIAN trustfully places it before the people believing that it will answer a want in the community hitherto unsupplied.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—In order to make THE COLUMBIAN as complete a record as possible of all facts and events, accidents, improvements and discoveries relating to Columbia County, we respectfully invite correspondence, accompanied with responsible names, from all points. If facts, dates and names are carefully given the Editors will put the information in proper form.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:—Two Dollars for one year when payment is made in advance; and all subscriptions not paid in advance, or by the first day of April, 1867, will invariably be charged Two Dollars and Fifty Cents. All contracts of subscription and for advertising will be made with the Publishers and all payments therefor enforced in their names.

☞ THE COLUMBIAN will be delivered through the mails, to subscribers in Columbia County, free of postage. To those outside of the County, five cents per quarter in advance, paid at the office where received.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:—One square (ten lines or less) one or three insertions $1,50; each subsequent insertion 50 cents.

SPACE.	1w.	2w.	3w.	6m.	1y.
One square	$2,00	$3,00	$4,00	$6,00	$10,00
Two squares	3,00	5,00	6,00	9,00	14,00
Three squares	5,00	7,00	8,50	12,00	18,00
Four squares	6,00	8,00	10,00	14,00	20,00
Half column	10,00	12,00	14,00	18,00	30,00
One column	15,00	18,00	20,00	30,00	50,00

Executor's and Administrator's Notice $3,00; Auditor's Notice $2,50. Other advertisements inserted according to special contract.

Business notices, without advertisement, twenty cents per line.

Transient advertisements payable in advance—all others due after the first insertion.

NEWSPAPER LAWS.—1. A postmaster is required to give notice by letter (returning the paper does not answer the requirement of the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper from the office; and to state the reasons for its not being taken. A neglect to do so makes the postmaster responsible to the publisher for the payment.

2. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post office whether directed to his name or another—or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the payment of the subscription

3. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay up all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether it is taken from the office or not. There can be no legal discontinuance until the payment is made.

4. If a subscriber who is in arrears orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send it, the subscriber is bound to pay for it if he takes it out of the post office. The law proceeds on the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the post office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ It is, in *all cases*, more likely to be satisfactory, both to subscribers and to the Publishers, that remittances and all communications respecting the business of the paper, be sent direct to the office of publication. All letters, whether relating to the editorial or business concerns of the paper, and all payments for subscriptions, advertising, or jobbing, are to be made to and addressed

BROCKWAY & FREEZE,
"*Columbian Office*,"
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Printed at Robison's Buildings, near the Court House, by CHAS. M. VANDERSLICE, FRANK B. SNYDER.

CATAWISSA RAILROAD.

From and after October 2, 1865, the trains will pass Rupert as follows:

GOING NORTH.—Elmira Mail at 4 P.M.; Erie Express at 2.48 A.M.

GOING SOUTH.—Philadelphia Mail at 11 A.M.; New York Express at 1 P.M.

GEORGE WEBB, Supt.

C. B. BROCKWAY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

☞ OFFICE—Court House Alley, below the Collection Office. Authorized agent for the collection of Bounties, Back Pay, Pensions, and all other demands against the State and National Governments. Jan.1,67.

Original Poetry.

FOR THE COLUMBIAN.

DEAD.

BY MARIAN ROSS.

Folded the little hands,
Closed the bright eyes,
Nevermore to open,
Except in the skies,

Sealed the once rosy lips
In morning's glow;
Hushed is the tiny voice,
Forever, below.

Silent the pattering feet
Once wild in mirth,
Vacant, the little chair
Stands by the hearth.

Useless the play-things,
Empty, the bed,
Where, nightly, was pillowed,
A golden head.

Yonder, in the Church-yard,
A little mound—
Angels are watching o'er
The hallowed ground.

Mournfully the willow
Bends o'er his head—
Sad are the loving hearts—
Baby is dead.

Gone! Gone from the hearth-stone
The light of yore—
In that Mansion above,
One angel more!

Chenango County, N. Y.

Miscellaneous.

THE GOLD-BUG.

[CONTINUED.]

"What de matter now, massa?" said Jup, evidently shamed into compliance; "always for to raise fuss wid old nigger. Was only funnin any how. *Me* feered de bug! what I keer for de bug?" Here he took cautiously hold of the extreme end of the string, and maintaining the insect as far from his person as circumstances would permit, prepared to ascend the tree.

In youth, the tulip-tree, or *Liriodendron Tulipiferum*, the most magnificent of American forresters, has a trunk peculiarly smooth, and often rises to a great height without lateral branches; but, in its riper age, the bark becomes gnarled and uneven, while many short limbs make their appearance on the stem. Thus the difficulty of ascension, in the present case, lay more in semblance than in reality. Embracing the huge cylinder, as closely as possible, with his arms and knees, seizing with his hands some projections, and resting his naked toes upon others, Jupiter, after one or two narrow escapes from falling, at length wriggled himself into the first great fork, and seemed to consider the whole business as virtually accomplished. The risk of the achievement was, in fact, now over, although the climber was some sixty or seventy feet from the ground.

"Which way mus go now, Massa Will?" he asked.

"Keep up the largest branch—the one on this side," said Legrand. The negro obeyed him promptly, and apparently with but little trouble; ascending higher and higher, until no glimpse of his squat figure could be obtained through the dense foliage which enveloped it. Presently his voice was heard in a sort of halloo.

"How much fudder is got for go?"

"How high up are you?" asked Legrand.

"Ebber so fur," replied the negro; can see de sky fru de top ob de tree."

"Never mind the sky, but attend to what I say. Look down the trunk and count the limbs below you on this side. How many limbs have you passed?"

"One, two, tree, four, fibe—I done pass fibe big limb, massa, pon dis side."

"Then go one limb higher."

In a few minutes the voice was heard again, announcing that the seventh limb was attained.

"Now, Jup," cried Legrand, evidently much excited, "I want you to work your way out on that limb as far as you can. If you see anything strange, let me know."

By this time what little doubt I might have entertained of my poor friend's insanity, was put finally at rest. I had no alternative but to conclude him stricken with lunacy, and I became seriously anxious about getting him home. While I was pondering upon what was best to be done, Jupiter's voice was again heard.

"Mos feerd for to ventur pon dis limb berry far—dis dead limb putty much all de way."

"Did you say it was a *dead* limb, Jupiter?" cried Legrand in a quavering voice.

"Yes, massa, him dead as de doornail—done up for sartain—done departed dis here life."

"What in the name of heaven shall I do?" asked Legrand, seemingly in the greatest distress.

"Do!" said I, glad of an opportunity to interpose a word, "why come home and go to bed. Come now!—that's a fine fellow. It's getting late, and, besides, you remember your promise."

"Jupiter," cried he, without heeding me in the least, "do you hear me?"

"Yes, Massa Will, hear you ebber so plain."

"Try the wood well, then, with your knife, and see if you think it very rotten."

"Him rotten, massa, sure nuff," replied the negro in a few moments, "but not so berry rotten as mought be. Mought venture out a little way pon de limb by myself, dat's true."

"By yourself!—what do you mean?"

"Why, I mean de bug. 'Tis berry hebby bug. Spose I drop him down fuss, and den de limb won't break wid just de weight ob one nigger."

"You infernal scoundrel!" cried Legrand, apparently much relieved, "what do you mean by telling me such nonsense as that? As sure as you drop that beetle I'll break your neck. Look here, Jupiter, do you hear me?"

"Yes, massa, needn't hollow at poor nigger dat style."

"Well! now listen!—if you will venture out on the limb as far as you think safe, and not let go the beetle, I'll make you a present of a silver dollar as soon as you get down."

"I'm gwine, Massa Will—deed I is," replied the negro very promptly—"mos out to the end now."

"*Out to the end!*" here fairly screamed Legrand. "do you say you are out to the end of that limb?"

"Soon be to de end, massa,—o-o-o-oh! Lor-gol-a-marcy! what is dis here pon de tree?"

"Well!" cried Legrand, highly delighted, "what is it?"

"Why taint noffin but a skull—somebody been lef him head up de tree, and de crows done gobble ebery bit ob de meat off."

"A skull, you say!—very well!—how is it fastened to the limb?—what holds it on?"

"Sure nuff, massa; mus look. Why dis berry curous sarcumstance pon my word—dare's a great big nail in de skull, what fastens ob it on de tree."

"Well now, Jupiter, do exactly as I tell you—do you hear?"

"Yes, massa."

"Pay attention then!—find the left eye of the skull."

"Hum! ho! dat's good! why dare aint no eye lef at all."

"Curse your stupidity! do you know your right hand from your left?"

"Yes, I nose dat—nose all bout dat—tis my lef hand what I chops de wood wid."

"To be sure! you are left-handed: and your left eye is on the same side as your left hand. Now, I suppose, you can find the left eye of the skull, or the place where the left eye has been. Have you found it?"

Here was a long pause. At length the negro asked,

"Is de lef eye of de skull pon de same side as de lef hand of de skull, too?—cause de skull aint got not a bit ob a hand at all—nebber mind! I got de lef eye now—here de lef eye! what mus do wid it?"

"Let the beetle drop through it, as far as the string will reach—but be careful and not let go your hold of the string."

"All dat done Massa Will; mighty easy ting for to put de bug trough de hole—look out for him dare below!"

During this colloquy no portion of Jupiter's person could be seen; but the beetle, which he had suffered to descend was now visible at the end of the string and glistened, like a globe of burnished gold, in the last rays of the setting sun, some of which still faintly illumined the eminence upon which we stood. The *scarabæus* hung quite clear of any branches, and, if allowed to fall, would have fallen at our feet. Legrand immediately took the scythe, and cleared with it a circular space, three or four yards in diameter, just beneath the insect, and, having accomplished this, ordered Jupiter to let go the string and come down from the tree.

Driving a peg, with great nicety, into the ground, at the precise spot where the beetle fell, my friend now produced from his pocket a tape-measure. Fastening one end of this at that point of the trunk of the tree which was nearest the peg, he unrolled it till it reached the peg, and thence farther unrolled it, in the direction already established by the two points of the tree and peg, for the distance of fifty feet—Jupiter clearing away the brambles with the scythe. At the spot thus attained a second peg was driven, and about this, as a centre, a rude circle, about four feet in diameter, described. Taking now a spade himself, and giving one to Jupiter and one to me, Legrand begged us to set about digging as quickly as possible.

To speak the truth, I had no especial relish for such amusement at any time, and, at that particular moment, would most willingly have declined it; for the night was coming on, and I felt much fatigued with the exercise already taken; but I saw no mode of escape, and fearful of disturbing my poor friend's equanimity by a refusal. Could I have depended, indeed, upon Jupiter's aid, I would have had no hesitation in attempting to get the lunatic home by force; but I was too well assured of the old negro's disposition, to hope that he would assist me, under any circumstances, in a personal contest with his master. I made no doubt that the latter had been infected with some of the innumerable Southern superstitions about money buried, and that his phantasy had received confirmation by the finding of the *scarabæus*, or, perhaps, by Jupiter's obstinacy in maintaining it to be "a bug of real gold." A mind disposed to lunacy would readily be led away by such suggestions—especially of chiming in with favorite preconceived ideas—and then I called to mind the poor fellow's speech about the beetle's being "the index of his fortune." Upon the whole, I was sadly vexed and puzzled, but, at length, I concluded to make a virtue of necessity—to dig with a good will, and thus the sooner to convince the visionary, by ocular demonstration, of the fallacy of opinions he entertained.

The lanterns having been lit, we all fell to work with a zeal worthy a more rational cause: and as the glare fell upon our persons and implements, I could not help thinking how picturesque a group we composed, and how strange and suspicious our labors must have appeared to any interloper who, by chance might have stumbled upon our whereabouts.

We dug very steadily for two hours. Little was said; and our chief embarrassement lay in the yelpings of the dog, who took exceeding interest in our proceedings. He, at length, became so obstreperous that we grew fearful of his giving the alarm to some stragglers in the vicinity; or, rather, this was the apprehension of Legrand;—for myself, I should have rejoiced at any interruption which might have enabled me to get the wanderer home. The noise was, at length, very effectually silenced by Jupiter, who, getting out of the hole with a dogged air of deliberation, tied the brute's mouth up with one of his suspenders, and then returned, with a grave chuckle, to his task.

When the time mentioned had expired, we had reached a depth of five feet, and yet no signs of any treasure became manifest. A general pause ensued, and I began to hope that the farce was at an end, Legrand, however, although evidently much disconcerted, wiped his brow thoughtfully and recommenced. We had excavated the entire circle of four feet diameter, and now we slightly enlarged the limit, and went to the farther depth of two feet. Still nothing appeared. The gold-seeker, whom I sincerely pitied, at length clambered from the pit, with the bitterest disappointment imprinted upon every feature, and proceeded, slowly and reluctantly, to put on his coat, which he had thrown off at the beginning of his labor. In the mean time I made no remark. Jupiter, at a signal, from his master, began to gather up his tools. This done, and the dog having been unmuzzled, we turned in profound silence towards home.

We had taken, perhaps, a dozen steps in this direction, when, with a loud oath Legrand strode up to Jupiter, and seized him by the collar. The astonished negro opened his eyes and mouth to the fullest extent, let fall the spades, and fell upon his knees.

"You scoundrel," said Legrand, hissing out the syllables from between his clenched teeth—"you infernal black villain!—speak I tell you!—answer me this instant, without prevarication!—which—which is your left eye?"

"Oh, my golly, Massa Will! aint dis here my lef eye for sartain?" roared the terrified Jupiter, placing his hand upon his *right* organ of vision, and holding it there with a desperate pertinacity, as if in immediate dread of his master's attempt at a gouge.

"I thought so!—I knew it! hurrah!" vociferated Legrand, letting the negro go, and executing a series of curvets and caracols, much to the astonishment of his valet, who, arising from his knees, looked, mutely, from his master to myself, and then from myself to his master.

"Come! we must go back," said the latter, "the game's not up yet;" and he again led the way to the tulip-tree.

"Jupiter," said he, when he reached its foot, "come here! was the skull nailed to the limb with the face outwards, or with the face to the limb?"

"De face was out, massa, so dat de crows could get at de eyes good, widout any trouble."

"Well, then, was it this eye or that through which you dropped the beetle?"—here Legrand touched each of Jupiter's eyes.

"Twas dis eye, massa—de lef eye—jis as you tell me," and here it was his right eye that the negro indicated.

"That will do—we must try it again."

Here my friend, about whose madness I now saw, certain indications of method, removed the peg which marked the spot where the beetle fell, to a spot about three inches to the westward of its former position. Taking, now, the tape-measure from the nearest point of the trunk to the peg, as before, and continuing the extension in a straight line to the distance of fifty feet, a spot was indicated, removed, by several yards, from the point at which he had been digging.

Around the new position a circle, somewhat larger than in the former instance, was now described, and we again set to work with the spades. I was dreadfully weary, but, scarcely understanding what had occasioned the change in my thoughts, I felt no longer any great aversion from the labor imposed. I had become most unaccountably interested—nay, even excited. Perhaps there was something, amid all the extravagant demeanor of Legrand—some air of forethought, or of deliberation, which impressed me. I dug energetly, and now and then caught myself actually looking, with something that very much resembled expectation, for the fancied treasure, the vision of which had demented my unfortunate companion. At a period when such vagaries of thought most fully possessed me, and when he had been at work perhaps an hour and a half, we were again interrupted by the violent howlings of the dog. His uneasines, in the first instance had been, evidently, but the result of playfulness or caprice, but he now assumed a bitter and serious tone. Upon Jupiter's again attempting to muzzle him, he made furious resistance, and, leaping into the hole, tore up the mould frantically with his claws. In a few seconds he had uncovered a mass of human bones, forming two complete skeletons, intermingled with several buttons of metal, and what appeared to be the dust of decayed woolen. One or two strokes of a spade upturned the blade of a large Spanish knife, and as we dug further, three or four loose pieces of gold and silver coin came to light.

TO BE CONTINUED.

INCREASE OF SALARIES.

In order that our readers may see what the Radical Press think of their own Legislature, we copy below an article from the *West Branch Bulletin*, and which we also find in the Pittston *Gazette*. By their own confession their men are corrupt, and should be removed.

"Nothing in the career of our Legislature shows the march of recklessness and want of honesty more than the constant grasping for increase of their own and other officers' salaries. The members of the present Legislature of this State first passed a bill increasing the fees and salaries of the following officers about twenty per cent, viz: Sheriffs, Prothonotaries of the Courts of Common Pleas, Clerks of the Courts of Quarter Sessions; Clerks of the Oyer and Terminer, Clerks of the Orphans Courts, Attorneys-at-law, Aldermen and Justices of the Peace, except in Philadelphia. The increase in the fees of the Registers and Recorders is large. About one hundred men in each county are anxiously seeking these offices at the old prices. Not one of them comes out of his term of office without having more money than when he went in, unless he is a spend-thrift, a drunkard, or a gambler, which is too often the case with men elected to fill the county offices, as well as that of legislators. Not a single aspirant for county office would refuse to accept on account of inadequacy of the salary. The pay was better than that of a good mechanic, or laboring man. It is more than the office-seekers could make or earn at home, or they would not follow it so persistently. No office ever went begging for candidates, but swarms of candidates were constantly seeking the offices. More than this; we will guarantee that every office in this county can find able, efficient and honest men to fill it at the old rates.

"The members of the Legislature, or the "ring," had undoubtedly made up their minds that their chief business at Harrisburg was to make money, and they wished to multiply advocates of high salaries as much as possible. With this view they make all the county officers interested by voting them twenty per cent. increase. The next outrage is the immense grab in relation to their own salary. The Committee of Ways and Means, of which Mr. Waddell, of Chester, is chairman, inserted a clause in the appropriation bill making the salary of each member $1,500! The impudence was sublime. It was large enough to cut down, and still make a big thing of it. Mr. Pennypacker, of Chester, moved to insert $700 instead of $1,500. This had 21 votes out of the hundred members, but Mr. Wingard of our City, voted to reduce the salary to the old standard, as did Messrs. Rousch and Wright, of this district. But they failed for want of support by other members. Then it was proposed to reduce it to $1,000. This had 41 votes, all our members voting for the reduction, but they had 47 who voted that $1,000 was not enough for their valuable services for three months. Finally, they voted to fix the salary at $1,350! This is absolutely outrageous. Aside from the indecency of voting to increase their own salary, which men of honesty or even dignity of character, would shrink from, it is a gross imposition on the people.

"This very vote to increase their own salary, is, of itself, reason enough for legislative reform. The amount which members should receive, should be incorporated in the Constitution of the State. Unless we have some guarantee of that kind, there seems to be no way to check the outrageous grasping propensities of the men we send to Harrisburg to make laws. No question should hereafter be allowed to keep out of sight the important one of reform, when members are again elected. Let the people see to it, before they are totally bankrupted by these cormorants.

A HITCH ON THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Yesterday evening, in the House, the Appropriation bill having been reported from the committee of conference, Mr. Boyle, Democrat, put the following questions to the Chairman:

Whether there was not an appropriation of $15,000 for the Governor's mansion; $12,000 for Washington agency; $15,000 for Adjutant General, for which it has been demonstrated there was an utter want of necessity; $300 for chaplain, a member of the House, and a number of appropriations of like character? And then whether the bill did not repeal the law of 1866, granting a pension to old soldiers of 1812?

The Chairman answered all the questions in the affirmative. The report was then opposed by Messrs. Boyle, Headman, and Quigley, and supported by Messrs. Mann, Waddell and Davis, when the report was rejected, by a vote of ayes 41, nays 49.

The vote was afterwards reconsidered and the bill recommitted to the Conference Committee.

Information was then transmitted to the Senate, when Speaker Hall ruled that the Senate, having agreed to the report, it could not be recommitted.

The conference committee of the House finding the Senate committee discharged were unable to act, and thereupon asked to be discharged. The committee was accordingly discharged, by a vote of ayes 59 nays 31. Thus the bill, as originally agreed upon by the joint committee of conference, was agreed to.

The bill as adopted makes the appropriations mentioned, above, by Mr. Boyle; fixes the salaries of members at $1,000; increases the salaries of the various officials, and *repeals the law of 1866, granting pensions to the soldiers of the war of 1812!* The extravagant and useless appropriations mentioned by Mr. Boyle foot up $42,300; the increase to members aggregates 29,000 more—72,300—and scores of other useless and extravagant donations run the whole up to hundreds of thousands of dollars, (in a total bill of over four million dollars,) and yet those patriotic, (!) loyal, (!) soldier-loving (!) Simon-Cameron Radicals refused to grant a single cent to the few old soldiers of the war of 1812! Let the people make a note of the fact.—*Patriot & Union*

THREE inches of red snow lately fell in Switzerland.

Wit and Humor.

WHAT I'D DO FOR HER.

BY DARBY DOYLE.

[I overheard a moon-struck chap, the other day, remark that he loved a certain young lady well enough to die for her. Now I love somebody very much, and—]

I'd swear for her—
I'd tear for her—
The Lord knows what I'd bear for her
I'd lie for her—
I'd sigh for her—
I'd drink the Hudson dry for her.
I'd pray for her
I'd slay for her—
I'd watch the house all day for her—
I'd "cuss" for her—
Do "wuss" for her—
I'd furnish something to "nuss" for her
I'd leap for her
I'd weep for her
I'd go without my sleep for her—
I'd fight for her—
I'd bite for her—
I'd walk the streets all night for her.
I'd plead for her—
I'd bleed for her—
I'd do without my "feed" for her
I'd shoot for her—
I'd boot for her—
A rival who'd come to "room" for her.
I'd kneel for her—
I'd steal for her
Such is the love I feel for her,
I'd slide for her—
I'd ride for her,
I'd swim 'gainst the wind and tide for her
I'd try for her—
I'd cry for her—
But—hang me if I'd die for her.
N. B.—Or any other woman.

Paradise lost. Getting out of bed in a frosty night.

Paradise regained. Getting in again.

"WOMAN is a link between earth and heaven."—*Ex.*

"So is a sausage tossed into the air!"—*Prentice.*

GRAMMATICAL TEACHER—What gender is Harry?

PUPIL—Masculine.

TEACHER—What gender is Julia?

PUPIL—Crinoline.

LOVE-STRICKEN YOUTH—"Oh! Sallie, your smile would shed—would shed—would shed——"

SALLIE—"Never mind the wood shed, but go on on with the pretty talk."

"HERE'S WEBSTER on a bridge," said Mrs. Partington, as she handed Ike a dictionary. "Study it contentively, and you will gain a great decal of inflammation."

ANECDOTE OF A TEXAS SOLDIER. Napoleon, Arkansas, sends us an anecdote of a Texas soldier:

While trudging along one day all alone, a soldier met a Methodist circuit rider and at once recognized him as such, but affected ignorance of it.

Preacher—"What command do you belong to?"

Soldier—"I belong to the ——th Texas regiment, Van Dorn's army. What army do you belong to?"

Preacher—(Very solemnly.)—"I belong to the Army of the Lord!"

Soldier—"My friend, you've got a very long way from headquarters!"

OLD STUMP was a man of labor, and had little or no time to devote to speculation on the future. He was, withal, rather uncouth in the use of language. One day while engaged in stopping up hog holes about his place, he was approached by a colporteur, and presented with a tract.

"What's all this about," demanded Mr. Stump.

"That, Sir, is a book describing the celestial state," was the reply.

"Celestial state?" said Stump, "In what section is that?"

"My worthy friend, I fear you have not—"

"Well, never mind,' interrupted Stump, "I don't want to hear about any better State than Pennsylvania. I intend to live and die right here, if I can keep them darned hogs out."

"THEM'S' EM."—We often hear of remarkable cases of absence of mind. Here is one equal to anything we have seen lately:

"I say cap'n," said a little keen eyed man, as he landed from the steamboat Potomac at Natchez. "I say cap'n," this here ain't all."

"That's all the baggage you bro't on board sir," replied the captain.

"Well see now, I grant it all O K according to list—four boxes, three chests, two bar'-boxes, a port manty, two hams—one part cut—three ropes of inyons and a teakettle; but you see, cap't I am dubersom, I feel there's something short. Though I've counted 'em nine times and never took my eyes off 'em while on board, there's some thin' not right somhow."

"Well, stranger, the time is up; there is all I know of; so bring your wife and five children out of the cabin, and we are off."

"Them's 'em, darn it; them's 'em! I know'd I'd forgot somethin."

THE ORIGIN OF FRICTION MATCHES.—In 1832 a man by the name of Phillips, in Oakland, Connecticut, invented and patented a match that would ignite by friction. He made them upon a small scale, as his means were limited, put them in tin boxes of one hundred each, and sold them to the inhabitants about, carrying them in a pocket handkerchief. Many persons still recollect the fear and consternation in the minds of the people at the time, lest their houses and barns would be burned by the hand of the incendiary, and many thought that he should be restrained from scattering his fire-brands in the community. Phillips afterwards removed to Springfield, Massachusetts, where he formed a co-partnership with a man by the name of Chapin, under the title of "Chapin & Phillips," when they largely increased the production of matches. The first matches were made and dipped singly by hand; afterwards Phillips invented the card matches. Such, in brief, is the early history of this little article that is now considered an indispensable necessity. There must be many persons now living in Hartford who will recollect the red wagon, painted in large letters upon the side, "Friction Matches," as it passed through the streets, drawn by one horse

CURRENT ITEMS.

☞ A Frenchman in New York solved his religious doubts by shooting himself.

☞ The Detroit *Free Press* says of Brownlow's colored competitor for the Governornorship, that, "unlike Brownlow, he is a negro from necessity, and not from choice."

☞ A letter from Greenville, Me., states that the heaviest snow storm of the winter in the Mooshead Lake section took place last week. Fifteen inches of snow fell.

☞ William Baker, aged 73, died recenty in Spencer County, Indiana. He was followed to the grave by seventy-eight descendants, including sixty-three grandchildren and three great grandchildren.

☞ $30,000 worth of gold and jewels, wrapped in a newspaper, and encased in bitumen, was found in a barrel of pork at New Orleans, a few days since. It had probably been concealed there during the war.

☞ Bishop Whitehouse, of Illinois, who has just returned from Europe, says that at least 50,000 Swedes will emigrate to the United States during the present year.

☞ If there is a prospect of the Congressional Committee getting scalped, Mr. Quilp thinks it would be a good investment for the country to pay the expense of their Western tour.—*Boston Post.*

☞ Nine hundred and eighty-nine love-letters were produced in evidence in a recent breach of promise case in Liverpool, England.

☞ Democratic papers is Connecticut says that Colfax and Deming were so sure of Deming's return to Congress, that Colfax promised to "leave a hole" far him in the Military Committee. The hole is left.

☞ The Boston Traveller says that twenty years ago, during a competition between a raiload and stage line runing out of Boston, passengers were carried free, and in some instances were furnished with a bottle of wine at "The Half way Home."

☞ A cat recently got into the large cylinder of the Hoe press of the *North British Mail* newspaper The unfortunate cat remained quiet for two hundred revolutions, when she fell under it upon the forms and was "dsstributed" over them.

☞ At Suffield Centre, Ohio, Tuesday night, five young children of Michael Blitzer were burned to death, in their dwelling, which was accidently fired by their mother. The oldest girl, when in the agonies of death, aroused and saved her parents.

☞ In Louisiana minority forms no impediment to a legal marriage, the laws of that State requiring that the bride be not less than twelve, and the bridegroom not less than fourteen.

☞ One thousand men out of work at Portland, and seventy men discharged and in want at Rockvill for opinion's sake. What a commentary on Republican dishonesty in professing love for the working men!—*Hardford Times.*

☞ The Iowa lady, who is reported to have in her stomach a snake so large that it can't get up her throat to eat the milk held at her mouth, is supposed to be distantly related to the man who has for many years carried a snake in his hat. The Iowa reptile is evidently a "hoop" snake.

☞ An old shoemaker of Dayton, Ohio, aged eighty-four years, had, on the 1st inst., abstained from food for thirty-two days. He took a chill on the 28th of February and went to bed, where he has lain ever since, painless, but wasting to a skeleton. He imagines that angels supply him with spirit food.

☞ Queen Victoria has a dusky godson in the person of the Shahazadah, the infant son of his Highness the Maharajah Dhuleep Sing. The christening was performed in the private chapel of Windsor Castle on March 20, the Queen standing in person. The child received the names of Victor Albert.

☞ The University of South Carolina has just closed ias examinations for the March session. Owing to the unsettled condition of the State, the number of students in attendance is limited. There are ten professors, ninety-three students and three resident graduates. The library contains 25,000 volumes. The present year closes in June, and the next collegiate year commences on the on the first Monday in October.

☞ Ex-Gov. Sharkey of Mississippi, and Robert J. Walker, Esq., appeared before the United States Supreme Court at Washington, April 5th to make application on behalf of the State of Mississippi for an injunction restraining the President and the officers of the Government from enforcing the Military Reconstruction Bill in that State. Gov. Sharkey asked premission to file the bill, his motion being opposed by Attorney-General Stanbery. Chief-Justice Chase declined to entertain the question out of regular order, so the motion for leave to file the bill was simply received, and was argued on Friday.

☞ The proposed annexation of West Florida to Alabama is receiving much attention in that section, and a Mobile paper says:

"Now that Alabama and Florida are mere territorial subdivisions of 'District Number Three,' there is little room for the operation of State pride upon the question. The union of Montgomery and Pensacola by railroad, the dependence of Pensacola for future prosperity upon an intimate connection with the interior of Alabama, and her entire isolation from Middle and East Florida, all have tended to bring the question to the more favorable attention of her people."

☞ It appears from the report of the Attorney-General, submitted to the House of Representatives by the President, in answer to a resolution of that body, that from April 15, 1865, to March 2, 1866, Gov. Bramlett of Kentucky recommended for pardon 64 Rebels; Gov. Brownlow of Tennessee, 263; Gov. Fletcher of Missouri, 48; Gov. Wells of Louisiana, 256; Gov. Bradford of Maryland, 95; Gov. Hamilton of Texas, 525; Gov. Murphy of Arkansas, 125; and Provisional Gov. Marvin of Florida, 97. In Missouri, 55 Rebels were pardoned on the recommendation of the Hon. Austin A. King. The President ordered the pardon of 121 Rebels.

☞ Mr. Stanton reports to Congress, July 19, 1866, that of Southern prisoners there died in the North 26,436, and of Northern prisoners in the South 22,576. What a fearful record! Over 26,000 of prisoners dying in the midst of plenty! Mr. Stanton gives the total number of prisoners in the North at 220,000, and in the South, at 126,946. Suppose this to be correct, though this statement comes certainly from no impartial source, there died of prisoners in the South, without medicines and provisions, the fifth part, and in the North, with medicines and provisions, the eighth part. But in the number of Sothern prisoners in the North are probably included the paroled prisoners of Lee's, Johnston's, and Smith's armies who never entered a Northern prison. If that be so, the mortality of Southern prisoners in the North will be even greater than that of the federal prisoners in the South.

The Columbian.

JOHN G. FREEZE, CHAS. B. BROCKWAY, } EDITORS.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1867.

"THE ALMIGHTY DOLLAR."

While we hold ourself responsible for what appears in our paper *editorially*, we by no means vouch for what appears in our *advertising* department. The latter is a *business* matter and is so understood by the public.—*Columbia County Republican.*

And so because it is a "business matter" and money is to be made by it; the editor of the *Republican* deliberately panders to the very worst and lowest instincts of the most degraded humanity. For money he prostitutes the columns of his newspaper, for money he becomes the pimp of all the rascals who "comply with his terms," for money he publishes a sheet not fit to be read in the family circle by reason of profanity and obscenity; and because he can make money by it, he boldly stands up and defends that, which even to be guilty of, would make any decent man blush with shame.

Corruption, profligacy and crime are the order of the day, and it is not the least among the signs of national decay, that men dare to defend as "matter of business" such foul and disgraceful things; and it is to such papers doubtless, that very much of this crime and corruption is owing.

And thus when a venal and unscrupulous man gets hold of a newspaper, he sells first himself, and next his party, and then sacrifices decency, propriety, public virtue, and private worth to "The Almighty Dollar."

BOOK NOTICES.

The country seems to have gone "Dickens" mad. There are an immense number of different editions of his work, and the sales of his novels are enormous. Among others Messrs. Hurd & Houghton, No. 459 Broome Street New York publish three different editions; as follows:

The first and cheapest is known as the "Globe Edition" in 13 volumes at $1,50 each, illustrated by Darley and Gilbert. The size is convenient, the paper excellent, and the type large and clear. It is an exquisite and beautiful edition.

They have also, "The Riverside Edition," in 26 vols. crown octavo, *profusely illustrated.* The volumes, in cloth, are $2,50. This edition is of course superior to the above, but at greater cost—indeed it is unequalled as a library edition, in size, type, and paper.

The third is the "Household Edition" in 53 vols., green vellum cloth $1,25 Illustrated. It will be seen that Messrs. Hurd & Houghton can supply any kind of books desired; the above being also bound in calf, morroco, etc. etc. We recommend them to all our friends in the book buying line.

Messrs. Hurd & Houghton, No. 459, Broome Street, New York; propose to publish by subscription, an American edition of Dr. Wm. Smithi's "Dictionary of the Bible;" a work acknowledged by scholars to be the best ever yet compiled. The English will be published without abridgement or change; but additions properly designated, will be made to articles, and new articles will be added by the American editors bringing the work down to date, and supplying omissions, unavoidabable in so extensive and difficult a work.

It will be published in numbers, profusely illustrated, at the rate of one a month; and each number will contain 112 pages. No. 1 begins with the word "Aaron" and ends with the word "Antichrist." We have gone through it very carefully and can heartily recommend it, as full of information and learning, and indispensable in every library. Coming in monthly numbers it is within the reach of every man. It will comprise about 30 numbers.

The terms are as follows: single number 75 cents; six numbers in advance $4,25; twelve numbers in advance $8,00. For further information apply to the publishers.

RADICAL RESOLUTION.

The New York Radical State Convention to select delegates at large to a State Constitutional Convention, met in Syracuse on the 10th. We commend the following resolution, adopted by the Convention to the consideration of our radical neighbor, and inquire of him whether he is in favor of such a measure for Pennsylvania?

Mr. C. S. Spencer of New York offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the delegates of the coming Constitutional Convention, this day appointed, be instructed to support by every honorable means an amendment to the Constitution giving to the black man the same rights of ballot as to the white man.

WENDELL PHILLIPS has no right to force General Grant upon the Republican party as its candidate for next President. Whether he is the right man for the place, we will consider in due time; but this is not the time, nor is Mr. Phillips the man to make our nominations. Let the people have a chance to observe, reflect, and decide.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

It would seem from this that the *Tribune* is not satisfied with General Grant, and like Butler, and Phillips, is making open attacks on him. Go on, Messrs. Radicals, you will soon be without a respectable soldier on your side of the house. You have repudiated Slocum, Blair, Custer, and hosts of others, and now declare "you do not want Grant forced upon you as your next candidate for the President."

THE following Justices Commissions are in the hands of the Recorder. The persons named will please present themselves with a surety, enter into bonds, take the prescribed oath, and lift their commissions:

John D. Houck, John Smith, John C. Meyers, Charles Nuss, Peter Swank, D. A. Watson, R. H. Eaton and Benjamin F. Savage.

MURDER OF THE INNOCENTS.

It is getting to be a serious question among Christian men and women whether we ought not to have a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. We had not recovered from the sickening horrors of the case of the Rev. Lindsay, who whipped his little son to death because the child would not say his prayere, when we were called upon the other day to record a frightful instance of child torture near Hackensack, N. J. which fortunately came to the knowledge of the authoriti es before had culminated in downright murder. A man and his wife, named Vanderbilt, had taked an orphan child, one Mary Ann Farrell, from an asylum, for the purpose of employing her as a servant. For about eleven months the husband knocked her about with a broomstick, and the wife beat her with an iron dipper. They used to take her to the cellar, strip her naked, tie her up by the wrists, lash her with a horsewhip till the blood ran down her limbs, and then rub the raw flesh with brine. She made her escape at last, and was found one morning in the open fields, with bare feet and legs, and wearing only a single thin undergarment so saturated with blood and filth that it had to be peeled from her body like a scab. She appeard in court with evidences of torture so pitiful upon her person that stout men wept at the spectacle. Her jaw had been broken; her hair had been torn out by handfuls; her face was swollen and deformed; her lips were cut open; her eyes were blackened and scarred; her whole body was bruised and discolored. Little wonder that the neighbors were with difficulty restrained from wreaking Lynch-law vengeance on the authors of the outrage.

The same day we reported the discovery of the dead body of an infant in an alley way in this city. Its throat had been cut from ear to ear; the head was nearly severed from the body there were three or four cuts about the neck, as if inflicted by the trembling, hurried hand of a woman. On that day also another case of infanticide was added to the long list which disgraces our annual police calender. An unknown woman was seen to drop a bundle in Twenty-sixth-st. When opened it was found to contain the murdered body of a child, killed by strangulation.

One of the most shocking and inhuman child murders that we ever read of occurred in the early part of March in Warsaw, Indiana. An abandonded woman named Hines apprenticed her little boy, four years of age, to a Mr. and Mrs. Harl. They were to have kept the boy until he was of age; but the process of "conquering" him which the man Harl immediately commenced was too severe for so tender a baby, and death relievd him of the charge at the end of four weeks. The day after his introduction to his new home the poor infant was wipped with "a blacksnake whip" because he did not know his letters. He was scourged with a knotted wagon-whip, beaten with straps, knocked out of his chair for falling asleep, bruised with clubs and bits of board until his flesh was like a jelly. One day the brute Harl hanged him by the waist from a hook in the wall, took off his shoes and stockings, and kindled a fire under the soles of his feet. When the flames began to die out, the child's mother, who was present was compelled, with dreadful threats, to bring fresh coals. This torture lasted nearly half an hour. Then the sufferer was taken down and tied to a bed-post. Spent with pain, he fell asleep; for this crime he was locked up half naked for two hours and a half on a cold February day in a cellar. At night the executioner dipped his head in a bucket of water and imprisioned him again in the celler. Then he turned him out of doors in his shirt and trousers. After the burning, said Harl's wife, in her testimony in court, "the child was not able to run around as usual." Sometimes, as a variation of the torture, the boy was hanged up by the heels. One day, after he had been whipped as usual, he seemed "very poorly;" he "did not talk any," and at noon he was put to bed. Early in the evening Harl sent his wife to her room. It was very late when he followed her. "We had no conversation that night," says Mrs. Harl; "the child was not there in the morning." Mrs. Hines, the mother, supected foul play, and applied to a magistrate. A search was made, and the body of the poor boy was found in a trunk at the bottom of a well. Harl made his escape, but has since been captured. The women were both arrested and tried as accomplices in the murder. They were acquitted, after an examination which seems to show that the mother, who had done little or nothing to prevent the foul cruelty which had been exercised under her very eyes, was the worst criminal of the three.

A few days ago a German carpenter was arrested in Chicago on a charge of wipping his daughter to death. The neighbors, alarmed at the horrid outcries of the little sufferer, entered the house; the man and his wife were absent, and the child was found dead, lying on her face upon a bed. Her back was a mass of wounds; her garments were saturated with blood; her neck was purple with the marks of a clutched hand; the eyes were open, and the face was distorted with agony.

Those things are almost too sickening for comment. We used to believe that the wholesale killing of children by slow torture was a refinement of wickedness in which England led the world; but the records of the last year or two go far to transfer the bad preeminence to ourselves. Murder by the lash seems almost to have become an epidemic, and one of the worst features in the case is that women are so often implicated in the unnatural brutality. A state of society in which such horrors can become frequent, such ineffable crimes be perpetrated by parents on their own offspring—cries out to Heaven for signal punishment, with a cry to which God cannot long be deaf.—*New York Tribune.*

THE Mayor of New London, Conn., has been fined for selling liquor.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

[As the editor of the *Republican* has been absent in the city, we presume he will not be able to write to himself his usual batch of letters. In order that no disappointment shall ensue, we append a number, which are exactly in style except that we omit the customary profanity, a failing common in all the letters we have seen.]

"Millville, Pa. April 13, 1867.

Dear Doctor:—We miss you sadly. The ducks in Shin Street have ceased to cry "quack," and Thompsonian drops, No. 9, catnep, etc., are at a discount. Please send me fifteen copies of your valuable paper. Yours truly,

——— ———."

Our wallet clasps the desired greenbacks. We thank our friend for his compliments, and beg to assure him that our heart fondly turns to the home of our earlier years. Though we are not with him in the flesh, yet mindful of our past profession and of the ills which the flesh of our late patients is heir to, we advise them to consult the columns of the *Republican*, where they can find relief for all the ailments of life.

"Catawissa, Pa., April 12, 1867.

P John:—Although you have a partner named Yost, yet as all the fellows write to you alone, I do the same. I appreciate your noble course. You do right in cursing the Johnson men. What do we want with more Republicans in this county. I send you $22.00 for eleven years subscription. Yours,

——— ———."

Our friend is right. The party is strong enough here, the smaller it is the easier we can control it, and as the late elections this Spring and last Fall prove, we are making "our glorious organization a unit."

"Berwick, Pa., April 15, 1867.

Dear Friend:—I have always been a Democrat of the strictest sect. Your able paper, however, has convinced me that the Constitution is a worthless parchment, and the Union not worth preserving. Send me your sheet.

Ever etc.,

——— ———."

We welcome our friend to our ranks, because of such is the Republican party, as witness Butler, Cameron, Forney, Geary *et al.* He can't have a Post-Office however, and he must send two dollars.

Roarsburg, Apl. 13, 1867.

P. John:—Go in lemons, Give 'em f—, which means fits. I hev long ben a scriber to yure valible sheat, an its gloryus. yure Pitchin into the bibell and them religus squibs is gud.

very Muchly yures

jacub.

The commendation of such friends is highly appreciated. As a bold, fearless, dauntless, unyielding and independent journalist we intend to grow down this growing demand for family reading. It don't pay near so well as 'Golden Pills,' "Know thy Destiny" and "Afflicted suffer no more."

Danville, April 16, 1867.

Sir:—Your success is wonderful. I have taken your fine, moral sheet eleven years, and calculate your edition as enormous. You started with six hundred subscribers, and every week announce the addition of several new ones. In eleven years there are 572 weeks, and an average addition of five per week, gives you the handsome number of 3,460. I congratulate you.

Ever your

Peter.

Our friend should not cipher so closely, we spoke *figuratively.*

Bloomsburg, April 12, 1867.

Dear Sir:—Allow an old soldier to send you two dollars for your paper. Your noble efforts to keep the Southern States out of the Union deserves every soldier's approbation. Your efforts also to make the negro our equal, because he fought so valiantly is appreciated. Your patriotism in holding the Post Office, and the firmness with which you supported us while Assessor, the liberality with which you paid money to avoid the draft, will all be remembered.

Always yours,

Justice.

Our legal friend "Justice" has gladdened our heart with two of Chase's photographs called *Greenbacks.* How our heart leaped into our throats as we clutched the joy of our soul; and had he sent us ten cents we should have got a drink of lemonade, provided the crackers were thrown in. Our unflinching support of Congress after we were deprived of the assessorship, is well known. Although in a moment of mistaken zeal we applauded Andy Johnson's 22nd February speech, Freedmen's Bureau Bill veto, etc., and promised him our entire support if he would not deprive us of office, yet as he did not listen to our prayer, nor would the Senate tolerate Mercur, we are *now* opposed *in toto* to the "Bread and Butter Brigade." Your allusion to the services of the colored men, (among whom you gained a rank and position a service among *white men* failed to accord you) is most apt, because we believe with our favorite leader, Wendell Phillips, that "in deeds of valor the negro bears the palm," and we also believe that without him, our glorious Union (with ten States out) would never have been achieved.

THE *Louisville Journal* says:—"One might think that the Radicals of the North would feel the shame of a detected sheep-stealer when they force Negro Suffrage upon the South, calling it an inalienable human right, and yet refuse to permit it within their own States. They have no thought, except perhaps in two or three States, of letting their own negroes vote.

Of course, the villain who concocted the above knew better—knew that no one who even pretended to be a Radical opposed voting by negroes "within their own States."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

What say you P. John, guilty or not guilty? you claim to be a radical. Are you in favor of negro voting in Pennsylvania? Speak out, no dodging. Are you in favor or not? Yes or no.

P. JOHN has written himself another letter, and for variety sake signs it "A Johnson Democrat." This affords him a fine opportunity to use more profanity, as well as such elegant expressions as "scoundrel" "coward" "cusses" "white livered" etc. It also gives him a chance to show his valor, (which he with difficulty repressed during the war in order to serve his country as Post Master) and he promises "to knock the brimstone out" of somebody, So look out ye "Johnson Democrats," for P. John has waxed wroth, and his Quaker blood has "ris."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Philadelphia Markets.

WEDNESDAY, April 17.

GROCERIES.—Coffee continues scarce; small sales of Rio are reported at 24½c per lb currency. In sugar there is little or nothing doing.

FLOUR.—The market continues very brisk. About 800 bbls sold in lots to the home trade including

Northwestern superfine at	$8.00@ 8.50
Northwestern extra	9.50@ 10.00
Northwestern family	12.00@14.25
Pennsylvania and Western superfine	9.50@10.00
Pennsylvania and Western extra	10.00@11.00
Pennsylvania and Western family	13.00@15.00
Pennsylvania and Western fancy	15.50@17.50
Rye flour	8.50

WHEAT of prime quality has been in good demand, and holders are firm in their views. We quote Pennsylvania red at $3.00@3.35; Southern do. at $3.00 @3.15, and white at $3.15@3.20; Penna, Rye ranges at about $1.65. In Corn no imprym't, with sales of 7,000 bus. at $1.24 and $1.25 for yellow, and $1.15 for white. Oats are selling at 75@76c. The receipts to-day are as follows: 1,200 bbls flour; 2,600 bus. wheat; 6,200 bus. corn, 4,400 bus. oats.

PROVISIONS—Continue very dull, but prices are unchanged. Small sales are making at $23.50 per barrel for new mess. Mess beef ranges from $21.25@ $23 for Western and city packed. Dressed hogs sell at 8½@9c. Smoked hams are steady at 15@17c; pickled do at 13@ 13½c. Smoked shoulders at 11@11½c, and salted do at 8½@9½c. Lard sells at 13@13½c ₱ lb for prime in bbls and tierces.

SEEDS—Cloverseed is in fair demand and 400 bushels were sold at from $10.50 @$11.00 per bus, the latter rate for choice timothy sells at $3.50 and flaxseed at $3.10@$3.12 per bus.

CATTLE MARKET.—Beef cattle were very dull this week, and prices were unsettled and lower. About 1,300 head sold at the Avenue Drove-yard at prices ranging from 17a18c for extra Pennsylvania and Western steers; 15a16½c for fair to good do, and 13a14c per ℔ for common, as to quality. The market closed very dull within the above range of prices. Cows were unchanged. Sheep were in fair demand. Hogs were dull and lower.

COWS.—Were unchanged; 200 head sold at $50a75 for springers, and $60a90 per head for cow and calf.

SHEEP.—Were in fair demand; 7,000 head sold at 9a9½c per ℔, gross, as to condition.

HOGS.—Were dull and rather lower; 3,700 head sold at the different yards, at rom $10a11 per 100 ℔s, nett.

Pig Iron has been very dull, and the market depressed; prices have ruled in favor of the buyer, and close heavy at $41@44 for No.1 Scotch, and $42 for No. 1 American.

Market Report.

Wheat per bushel	$2 75
Rye "	1 10
Corn "	90
Flour per barrel	16 00
Cloverseed	7 00
Flaxseed	2 25
Butter	35
Eggs	20
Tallow	14
Potatoes	75
Dried Apples	2 50
Pork	12
Hams	15
Sides and Shoulders	10
Lard per pound	15
Hay per ton	25 00

MARRIED.

MOORE—YORKS—On the 9th instant, by Montgomery Cole, J. P., Mr. Christian L. Moore, of Sugarloaf township, to Mrs. Elizabeth Yorks, of Jackson township, Columbia county.

DIED.

JACKSON—At Dushore, Sullivan county, on the 9th instant, Dr. Josiah Jackson, formerly of Berwick, aged 75 years.

SEYBERT—In Beach Haven, on the 11th instant, Elizabeth Seybert, aged 86 years.

"The young *may* die; the old *must* die."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

The Stockholders of the *BLOOMSBURG LITERARY INSTITUTE*, are notified that an election will be held in the Library Room of the Institute Building, on the first Saturday of May next, between the hours of one and four o'clock P. M., being the 4th proximo, to elect nine Directors to manage the affairs of the INSTITUTE, three to serve one year, three to serve two years, and three to serve three years. Persons who have subscribed, and who have paid up their instalments in full, can call on the President, L. B. Rupert, and receive their certificates of stock.

By order of the Board.

F. C. EYER, Secretary.

Bloomsburg, April 19, 1867.

C. E. SAVAGE,

PRACTICAL

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,

Main Street, near the Court House,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Constantly on hand a fine assortment of

AMERICAN AND SWISS WATCHES,

Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware and Spectacles

Particular attention paid to the repairing of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Spectacles.

☞ Masonic marks made to order. All work warranted. [apri9'67.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF SAMANTHA J EVANS, DEC'D.—Letters of administration on the estate of Samantha Jane Evans, late of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to J. R. Evans, residing in the township and county aforesaid. All persons having claims on the estate are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement, and those knowing themselves indebted to the estate will make payment forthwith.

April 12, 1867-6w. J. R. EVANS, Administrator.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of *Al. Vendioni Exponas*, issued out of the Court of Common Please of Columbia county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, on *MONDAY the SIXTH DAY OF MAY*, 1867, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the following real estate to wit:

A certain lot or two lots of ground, situate in Germantown, in Conyngham township, Columbia county, containing fifty feet front and two hundred feet deep, bounded on the north by the turnpike, on the west and south by land of the Locust Mountain Coal and Iron Company, and on the east by lands of Lawrence Casey, whereon is erected a log house with the appurtenances.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Casey.

SAMUEL SNYDER, Sheriff.

Bloomsburg, April 12, 1867.

JOHN JACOBS,

Has removed from Light Street to Port Noble, in this county; and is prepared to practise as a

VETERINARY SURGEON,

and prescribes for all diseases of Horses and Cattle, and cures

RINGBONE, SPAVIN, &C., &C.

Those desiring to secure his services should address him at Bloomsburg, Pa. [apri2'67.

S. C. COLLINS,

FASHIONABLE

SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING

AND

SHAMPOOING SALOON,

Court House Alley, next door to *Columbian* Office,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Hair Dyeing and Whiskers colored black or brown. Hair Tonic to destroy dandruff and beautifying the hair; will restore hair to its original color without soiling the finest fabric, constantly on hand. [apri2'67.

EMPIRE SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINES are superior to all others for FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING PURPOSES Contain all the latest improvements; are speedy noiseless" durable; and easy to work.

Illustrated Circulars free. Agents wanted. Liberal discount allowed. No consignments made. Address EMPIRE S. M. CO., 618 Broadway, New York

ROBERT F. CLARK,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Office corner of Main and Market streets, over First National Bank, Bloomsburg, Pa.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all legatees, creditors, and other persons interested in the estates of the respective decendents and minors, that the following administration and guardian accounts have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, and will be presented for confirmation and allowance in the Orphans' Court, to be held in Bloomsburg, in the county aforesaid, on WEDNESDAY, THE EIGHTH DAY OF MAY, 1867, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day.

1. Account of John K. Gretz, administrator of Robert B. Arthur, late of Bloom township, dec'd.
2. Account of John C. Myers, administrator of Henry Dyer, late of Roaringcreek township, dec'd.
3. Account of Michael Federoff and Mary Mowry, administrators of Michael Mowry, late of Roaringcreek township, dec'd.
4. Account of Johnson H. Ikeler, administrator of Roswell Smith, late of Greenwood township, dec'd.
5. Account of Theodore Welliver, administrator of Wm. B. Welliver, late of Madison township, dec'd.
6. First and final account of Reuben Wilson, guardian of Wm. W. Eves, minor child of Charles Eves, dec'd.
7. First and final account of Reuben Wilson, guardian of James B. Eves, minor child of Chas. Eves, dec'd.
8. First and final account of Thomas Reece, administrator of John Reece, late of Greenwood township, dec'd.
9. First and final account of Silas and Emanuel Conner, administrators of Samuel Conner, late of Orange township, dec'd.
10. Second account of Jacob and Washington Yeager, administrators of John Yeager, late of Locust township, dec'd.
11. Account of David R. Hower, guardian of Jeremiah Mowrey, minor child of Michael Mowrey, dec'd.
12. Account of Jesse Hoffman, administrator of William Hoffman, late of Centre township, dec'd.
13. Account of Samuel Hidlay, and Wm. J. Hidlay, executors of William Hidlay, late of Centre township, dec'd.
14. Account of James W. Kitchen, administrator of Samuel Kitchen, late of Sugarloaf township, dec'd.
15. Account of Henry Delong, administrator of Peter Delong, late of Centre township, dec'd.
16. Account of A. J. Sloan, administrator of Mrs. Mary Biggs, late of Bloom township, dec'd.
17. Account of John Trembley, guardian of Jas. F. Trump, minor child of Henry Trump, dec'd.
18. Account of John Trembley, guardian of Chas. Trump, minor child of Henry Trump, dec'd.
19. Account of John Shuman, executor of Peter Schmick, late of Scott township, dec'd.
20. First account of Peter Ent, administrator of Thomas W. Young, late of Jackson township, dec'd.
21. Final account of Cyrus Bobbins, executor of Daniel Stucker, late of Fishingcreek township, deceased.
22. Account of John F. Connar and George Conner, executors of Thomas Conner, late of Centre township, dec'd.
23. Account of B. S. Merrill, guardian of Clara Bittenbender, minor child of Nathan Bittenbender, dec'd.
24. Account of Joseph Lilley, administrator of Samuel Remley, late of Scott township, dec'd.
25. Sixth and final account of Peter Ent, one of the executors of Matthew M'Dowell, late of Scott township, dec'd.
26. Account of Marshall G. Kinney, guardian of Clara M'Dowell, a minor child of Theodore M'Dowell.
27. Account of Lemuel Potter, administrator of Charles Stewart, late of Columbia county, dec'd.
28. Account of William W. Trescott, administrator de bonis non, with the will annexed of Frederick Rohr, late of Greenwood township, dec'd.
29. The final account of Lewis Yetter, administrator of Catharine Drumheller, late of Catawissa township, dec'd.
30. The final account of Lewis Yetter, administrator of Elias Feustamacher, dec'd.
31. The final account of Lewis Yetter, executor of Mary M Adams, late Mary M Hower, late of Franklin township, dec'd.
32. Account of Jonas Fahringer, administrator of Elizabenth Marks, late of Locust township, dec'd.
33. Account of Thomas Stackhouse, guardian of Elizabeth Stackhouse, minor child of M. Karschner, late of Pine township, dec'd.
34 Account of Robert East, administrator of Samuel East, late of Scott township, dec'd.

JOHN G. FREEZE, Register.

Bloomsburg, April 5, 1867.

WIDOWS APPRAISEMENTS.

The following appraisements of real and personal property set apart to widows of decedents, have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, under the Rules of Court, and will be presented for absolute confirmation, to the Orphans' Court to be held in Bloomsburg, in and for said county, on WEDNESDAY, THE EIGHTH DAY OF MAY, 1867, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, unless exceptions to such confirmations are previously filed, of which all persons interested in said estates will take notice:

1. Widow of William Buckalew, late of Fishingcreek township, deceased.
2. Widow of Robert Gillaspy, late of Hemlock township, deceased.
3. Widow of Joseph Robbins, late of Greenwood township, deceased.
4. Widow of George R. Hayhurst, late of Catawissa township, deceased.
5. Widow of Jacob Keller, late of Beaver township, deceased.
6. Widow of Adam Lutz, late of Benton township, deceased.
7. Widow of Alexander Yeaple, late of Fishingcreek township, deceased.
8. Widow of George M'Ewen, late of Greenwood township, deceased.
9. Widow of Henry Hasler, late of Beaver township, deceased.

JOHN G. FREEZE, Register.

Bloomsburg, April 5, 1867,

GRAND JURORS

FOR MAY TERM, 1867.

Bloom—Andrew Madison.
Briarcreek—Isaac Bower.
Boro. Berwick—John M'Anail.
Benton—Isaac K. Krickbaum.
Centre—Samuel Hutchison, Elias Creasy.
Catawissa—Henry J. Miller.
Conyngham—Daniel T. M'Kelrnan.
Fishingcreek—David Savage, George M. Howell, Jackson Ale.
Greenwood—Humphrey Parker.
Hemlock—Peter Brugler.
Jackson—Robert Edgar.
Mt. Pleasant—Daniel Vandersllee, Elias Howell.
Mifflin—Aaron Masteller, John B. Angle.
Maine—Aaron Miller.
Madison—William Pursell.
Pine—Shadrick Eves.
Roaringcreek—Abraham Beaver.
Sugarloaf—Wheeler Shultz, Richard Kile.

TRAVERSE JURORS

FOR MAY TERM, 1867.

Bloom—Josiah H. Furman, Isaiah Hartman, Thomas J. Wenner.
Briarcreek—Enos Adams, John Fester, jr.
Beaver—Charles F. Mann, Nathan Bredbender, Nathan Bredbender, sr.
Boro. Berwick—William H. Rittenhouse.
Catawissa—John Martz, Adam Fedwroff.
Franklin—George Hartman.
Fishingcreek—Wm. Ash, Philip Appleman.
Greenwood—James Manning, John Miller.
Hemlock—Hugh W. M'Reynolds, Andrew J. Emmett, Isaac Pursell William H. Shoemaker, Wm Wintersteen, John Betz.
Locust—Peter Miller, Jacob Harner.
Mifflin—John C. Hetler.
Montour—Isaac Mowry.
Madison—Wm. Bartoll, Samuel Rimby, jr.
Mt. Pleasant—Peter Hippenstiel.
Orange—Jesse Brumsteller.
Pine—Ira Pursell.
Roaringcreek—Daniel Rarig.
Scott—John Shuman, A. G. Thornton.
Sugarloaf—Josiah R. Fritz, Henry C. Hess.

TRIAL LIST FOR MAY TERM, 1867.

1. Wm. L. Lance vs. Alfred Creveling et. al.
2. Benjamin Zarr and Wife vs. Wm. Sharpless.
3. Edward Hiluer vs. The Locust Mountain Coal Company.
4. M. Chamberlin use vs. Silas D. Edgar.
5. Jacob Remley vs. The Catawissa Railroad Co.
6. Henry F. Knes vs. The Borough of Berwick.
7. Eli Jones vs. Miles C. Abbott et. al.
8. Wright Hughes vs. Peter Miller.
9. Jonathan Knittle vs. Wright Hughes.
10. Mary E. Green vs. R. S. Howell et. al.
11. John Laverns vs. Barney M'Brearty.
12. David Yeager vs. Clinton Dewitt et. al.
13. John W. Lescher vs. Peter S. Rishel.
14. Woolley & Pohe vs. John W. Lescher.
15. Elias Krum use vs. Daniel Krum's admr's.
16. Phœbe Fry vs. Daniel Krum's admr's.
17. Wm. A. Marr vs. James Dyke.
18. Sylvester J. Faux vs. W. C. Green's adm'r.
19. Jacob S. Evans vs. W. C. Green's adm'r.
20. J. P. Fincher vs. Isaac Yetter.
21. Jacob A. Swisher vs. Abel Thomas.
22. Jacob A. Swisher vs. Richard Lyons.
23. George Brown vs. Leonard Steinman.
24. Wm. M. Hoagland vs. Barney M'Brearty.
25. Jas. Stackhouse vs. Thos. Stackhouse's Ex'rs.
26. Joseph Lilley vs. Peter Melick.
27. Stroud & Brown vs. Andrew Croveling.
28. Deborah Bean vs. Owen L. Dean.
29. Edward M'Call et. al. vs. John Sweeney.
30. Clark Stewart and Wife vs. E. C. Cleaver.
31. Franklin Yocum vs. William T. Shaman.
32. William Fenson et. al. vs. Simon C. Seive.
33. John P. Strohmoyer vs. Samuel Neyhart.

BRIDGE NOTICE.—THE PRESIDENT and Directors of the Catawissa Bridge Company have this day declared a dividend of three per cent. (seventy-five cents per share) on the capital stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders or the legal representatives, on or after the tenth instant.

Catawissa Bridge Office. JOHN SHARPLESS, Treasurer.
April 5, 1867.

DR. L. B. KLINE,

A graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, having permanently located, offers his professional services to the citizens of Catawissa and vicinity. Office on Main street, second door east of Creasy & John's Building. [apr5'67-6m.

N. D. STILES,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER,

FOR THE THIRTEENTH PENNSYLVANIA DISTRICT,

always to be found at the Orangeville Hotel, in Orangeville. Sales of real or personal property attended to promptly and on reasonable terms. Consignments solicited and sold on commission. A share of public patronage respectfully solicited. Orangeville, February 15, 1867-2m.

NEW DRUG STORE.

"OUR OWN"

PREPARATIONS,

Superior to the many patent nostrums flooding the country.

CAMPHOR ICE, WITH GLYCERINE,

A delightful compound for whitening, beautifying, and softening the skin, will remove tan, freckles and blotches from the skin, is a certain remedy for chapped and sore lips and hands, as an application to cutaneous eruptions it has no equal. Price 25 cents per box, at HENDERSHOTT'S.

TONIC BITTERS,

Containing no whisky or other intoxicating ingredients, a pleasant and effectual remedy for Dyspepsia, loss of appetite, low spirits, debility, derangements of the liver, etc., etc. Try it. Fint Bottles 50 cents each, at HENDERSHOTT'S.

BALSAM OF HOREHOU

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1867.

THE *Republican* is defending "Spooney" Butler.

THE several airs played by the Band last Tuesday evening were excellent.

MR. OSTRANDER has been confirmed Post Master at Danville, after a hard contest.

WILLIAM L. MADDOCK AND CO. dealers in fine groceries, No. 115 South Third Street (opposite the Girard Bank) Philadelphia.

THE largest, best and cheapest assortment of Stoves and Tinware in the county, is at the store of William M. Ent, Lightstreet. 4t.*

THE Radical-Negro-Suffragite State Convention will meet at Williamsport, on Wednesday, June 26th, to nominate a candidate for the Supreme Bench.

A CONCERT will be given in Seminary Hall on Saturday evening April 20th, by Dr. J. J. Franch's class in vocal music. Doors open at 8 o'clock. Admission twenty-five cents.

OUR subscription list is growing constantly and steadily. The blows we are dealing the Radical paper here are felt, and our friends show their appreciation by circulating a pure, decent and live paper.

THE COLUMBIAN account of the Bloomsburg Literary Institute Dedication has been highly spoken of by many as the best, fullest and by far most readable. We shall continue to merit the commendation of the public.

IMPORTANCE OF A VOTE.—The New Haven *Register* says that Mr. Logan, the Democratic candidate in the Sixteenth Senatorial District of Connecticut is defeated by four votes; and this gives the Senate to the Republicans by one majority.

C. B. BROCKWAY has been appointed by the President, as Consul to San Jose, in Costa Rica. He has also been confirmed by the Senate. This appointment was not only unsolicited, but, unexpected, as he knew nothing of it until after his confirmation. He has not decided to go.

OUR enterprising druggist, John R. Moyer, has just replenished his stock from the Eastern markets, with an assortment such as the wants of the public demand. Mr. Moyer has long been established in the business, and therefore knows what the multitude need. His place of business is on the West side of Market Street.

THE editors of the COLUMBIAN are writing sanctimonios lectures on *morality!—Republican.*

The readers of the *Republican* never expect to find anything of that sort in its columns. They are treated to a very different sort of reading; and we leave the public to judge which is more likely to be profitable and beneficial.

THE heaviest charge that the Radical *Republican* can bring against the COLUMBIAN, is that it, the COLUMBIAN, is a moral paper, that it publishes lectures on morality, and that its editors write what the radical in elegant language calls "religious squibs." We believe we can bear the full weight of that charge, and trust we shall ever be found to teach and practice all the Christian virtues, not forgetting liberality and chastity.

ON Friday, April 26th by order of the Grand Lodge I. O. of O. F. a national Thanksgiving will be held throughout the United States. We published the order a few weeks ago. In accordance with it, Van Camp Lodge at this place will meet at the M. E. Church on the day specified, at half past ten A.M. Rev. J. R. Dimm will deliver a sermon, and Rev. Mr. Price an address upon the occasion. Members of adjoining lodges, and the public generally are invited to attend.

SENATOR SAULSBURY SENT HOME TO REFORM.—In consequence of the continued drunkenness of Senator SAULSBURY, of Delaware, a resolution was offered a few days ago in the Senate to expel him. His friends have taken him home where he will remain during the recess. Unless he reforms he will be expelled.—*Republican.*

It is scarcely necessary to say to our readers that there is not a word of truth in the above. To be found in the *Republican* is sufficient evidence of its falsity. Its editor must feel desperate.

THE water has been let into the North Branch Canal, but boating is at a standstill. Huge masses of ice cover the tow-path above Nanticoke dam, and it is estimated that it will cost five hundred dollars to remove them.

We have also been informed that a number of rocks and stones have been thrown into the canal above Wilkesbarre, which will require time to have them removed. The prospect for the boatmen is not brilliant we are sorry to say. We know of no class of men more useful, and yet who are so poorly paid for the amount of labor and privation they undergo.

P. JOHN claims to have got another letter. Of course it is a profane one. Every man who writes to him seems to be able to take his exact measure, and oaths and vulgarity abound. If such letters were genuine, *which they are not*, no gentleman would publish them; if false, *as they are*, P. John alone would do so.

So, again, when he writes to himself a letter, not stated to contain two dollars, he forthwith abuses and denounces the writer; but two dollars fills the place of his soul to overflowing, and he goes off in ecstacies.

THE KALEIDOSCOPE:

"——A map of busy life—
Its fluctuations and its vast concerns."

NO. XVI.

POPE'S VIRGINIA CAMPAIGN.

The writer of this and the few succeeding numbers of the Kaleidoscope does not pretend to give a history of the army under Gen. Pope's command, nor of any particular Corps or Division in it, but will briefly relate such incidents as passed under his own observation together with such historical notes and topographical descriptions as he may deem interesting to the public.

The impolicy of the Administration in making rapid changes of commanders was never better illustrated than when Mr. Lincoln placed Gen. Pope at the head of "The Army of Virginia." His reputation in the regular army, before the war, was bad, and his only recommendation was the victory achieved by the troops under his command at Island No. 10.

Like many other western generals, he believed that the armies of the East had never been fought, and that the rebel Army of Virginia was as undisciplined a mass of gurillas as those who had opposed him on the Mississippi.

Any good opinion the army may have formed of him, however, was dissipated by the braggart order issued by him upon taking command, in which he said: "I have come to you from the West, where we have always seen the backs of the enemies—from any army whose busines it has been to seeck the adversary, *and to beat him when found*; whose policy has been *attack* and not *defense*." He also spoke in contemptuous terms of "bases of supplies, and lines of retreat," and boastingly declared "his headquarters would be in the saddle." Another grave mistake on his part was the order issued to the men "to live off of the country" which they interpreted to mean unlimited license, and which soon spread demoralization through the ranks. Not only was discipline relaxed, and straggling frequent, but the inhabitants were incited to greater resistance by scenes of rapine and outrage, which finally brought out Jeff. Davis's famous order to treat Pope's officers as "felons, cut-throats, and thieves."

At the time Pope joined, his army was much scattered, our Government having been trying the plan of spreading the smallest possible number of men, over greatest possible amount of surface. Pope wisely commenced concentrating his command for the purpose as he expressed it, of "laying off on the enemies flanks." Our Division was encamped in the vicinity of the beautiful city of Warrenton, then occupied by our troops for the first time. I say "occupied" because neither Geary's nor Blenker's Division's stopped long enough even to try the virtue of the celebrated Farquier White Sulphur Springs. This place had long been the resort of aristocratic Southerners, and one of the hotels alone was capable of accomodating 1000 people. Chief Justice Marshall had made it his home,—Comodore Ap Catesby Jones of revolutionary fame had his residence in its vicinity, and men of later date such as "Extra Billy Smith," and the commander of the "Florida."

At the opening of the campaign, Pope's force amounted to 50,000 men. The Corps were commanded by M'Dowell Banks, and Sigel. King's Division of M'Dowell's Corps was at Fredericksburg, his brigade commanders being Auger and Patrick. Our Division was commanded by Gen. James B. Ricketts of Bull Run fame, and he was ably supported by Hartsuff, Tower and Duyrea. Banks had under him Crawford, Green, Prince, Gorden and Geary; and Sigel, who was in the valley with Fremont's old command was supported by Cooper and Slough. Bayard commanded our cavalry, and Hatch led Bank's troopers. Our Battery was commanded by Capt. E. W. Matthews, and the sections during that campaign were under Lieuts. Godbold, Case, and Brockway, Lieut. Ricketts being absent on recuiting service. We were armed with six pieces of rifled artilery, the guns being three inches in diameter, yet were capable of throwing a ten pounder shot or shell the distance of two and a half miles. The battery was well drilled, fully equipped, and went into the campaign with one hundred and fifty men.

On the 5th of August (1862) we moved from our camp on the Hedgeman River, and shaped our course towards Culpepper, where a concentration of troops was to be made. The day was so intensely hot that an unusual number of horses and men gave out and were left by the wayside; and the clouds of dust caused by the trampling of so many men made respiration and sight equally difficult. We encamped for the night on Hazel River, and a few moments after the stream was swarming with men enjoying the unusual luxury of a bath. At this point "glorious Sprague Carrel's" Brigade joined us, in which was the 84th and 110th Pennsylvania Regiments.

The following day we reached Culpepper, to which point Bank's Corps had preceeded us. Stonewall Jackson's command, we ascertained was at Gordensville, twenty-five miles to the South.

Culpepper, like Warrenton, is rich in historic legends. In the Clerk's office in the Court House appears this venerable entry: "20th July, 1749. (O. S.) George Washington, Gent. produced a Commission from the President and Master of William and Mary College, appointing him to be surveyor of this county, which was read, and thereopon he took the usual oaths to his majesty's person and government, and took and subscribed the abjuration oath and test, and then took the oath of surveyor, according to law."

Here alo were raised the celebrated "minute men" of the Revolution, of whom John Randolph said in the Senate "they were raised in a minute, armed in a minute, marched in a minute, fought in a minute, and vanquished in a minute" They were organized by order of Patrick Henry, then commander of the Virginia forces, and among their officers was Thomas Marshall, and his son Chief Justice Marshall. Their flag bore the inscription "The Culpepper Minute men. Liberty or Death!" The centre of the field had a coiled rattlesnake, intended to represent Virginia; and twelve rattles, one for each of the other States, and below the words "don't tread on me." A writer of the time adds, "the Corps were dressed in green hunting shirts with the words 'LIBERTY OR DEATH' in large white letters on their bosoms. In their hats were bucktails, and in their belts they carried tomahawks and scalping knives." A revolutionary wag, seeing the inscription on their breasts thought it too severe; but remarked that he was willing to enlist if the words were altered to "*Liberty or be Crippled.*"

Culpepper also had the honor of being the home of Gen. Edward Stevens of Revolutionary fame, who acquired great distinction at the battles of Great Bridge, Brandywine, Germantown, Camden, Guildford Court House, and Siege of York.

While her annals are thus noble, however, they are stained by the persecution of Baptist ministers about a century ago. Among the many sufferers was the Rev. James Ireland who was imprisoned in the county jail for his religious opinions, the Virginians in this instance proving to be as intolerant as their Puritan cotemporaries—some of his persecutors attempted to blow up the room with powder, but they could only raise half a pound, and its only effect was to loosen a plank in the floor. They next tried to smoke him out with brimstone and Indian pepper, but failing in this as well, a doctor and the jailer actually administred poison, and though it did not kill him at once, it hastened him to an early grave. Such was Chirstianity in those days, and I fear we witnessed as atrocious crimes on the same soil under the guise of patriotism. Mr. Ireland in giving an account of his persecutions said: "My prison was a place in which I enjoyed much of the Divine presence; a day seldom passed without some signal token of the Divine goodness towards me, which generally led me to subscribe my letters in these words, "*From my palace in Culpepper.*"

This place is the home of the celebrated Mosby who is now practising law there. Mayor Wallach of Washington also was raised there, and owns a fine place in town.

J. J. BROWER,

Is now offering to the public his Stock of

SPRING GOODS

consisting in part of a full line of

INGRAIN, WOOL AND RAG CARPETS,

Fine cloths and cassimere for Ladies' coats,

HANDSOME DRESS GOODS,

of all patterns and qualities, Inlaids and Prints of various qualities and prices,

BLEACHED AND BROWN MUSLINS,

LADIE'S FRENCH CORSETS,

AND

BALMORAL SKIRTS.

Good assortment of

LADIES' & CHILDREN'S GAITERS & BOOTS.

Fresh Groceries and Spices. New assortment of

GLASS AND QUEENS-WARE,

FX—NO. 1 MACKEREL

in one-half and one-fourth barrels.

Now is the time to make your selections, as I am offering goods at very low prices, and our motto is fair dealing to all, and not to be undersold by any. J. J. BROWER.

Bloomsburg, April 12, 1867.

APPLICANTS FOR HOTEL, RESTAURANT AND LIQUOR STORE LICENSES.—Notice is hereby given that the following persons have made application to the Prothonotary of Columbia County for Tavern, Restaurant and Liquor Store License to be granted at the coming May Term:

Bloom	John Leacock	Tavern
"	John F Caslow	"
"	Geo W Mauger	"
"	Bernard Stohner	"
"	O A Jacoby	"
"	L D Mendenhall,	Liquor Store
"	Wm H Gilmore	Eating House
"	John F Caslow	"
Beaver	John S Mann	Tavern
"	C Shuman & Son	"
Benton	John J Stiles	"
Berwick	M H Gilchrist	"
Catawissa	Henry J Clark	"
"	J B Kistler	"
"	Philip Gotschall	"
"	J D Runyan	Eating House
Centre	Levi Keller	Eating House
Centralia	John Grover	Tavern
Conyngham	A W Creamer	Liquor Store
"	D T M'Kiernan	Tavern
"	Thomas Monroe	"
Fishingercek	Samuel Leiby	"
Greenwood	E Unangst	"
"	Cornelius M'Carn	"
"	Milton E Cox	"
"	Joseph F Long	"
"	Humphrey Parker	"
Hemlock	John Hartman	"
Locust	Ludwig Thiele	"
"	Joshua Womer	"
Madison	John Kline	"
"	A K Smith	"
Montour	Samuel Rimby	"
Mt Pleasant	Geo H Brown	"
Orange	— Melick	"
"	Jacob Good	"
Scott	John Snyder	"
"	Israel Mummey	"
"	Philip D Keller	"
"	John Savage	"
"	John Rummel	"
"	J D Rice	Eating House

JESSE COLEMAN, Prothonotary.

Bloomsburg, April 12, 1867.

WELL-TRIED REMEDIES.

Russell's Itch Ointment, immediate and certain cure ..... 25 cts.

It is also a sure remedy for scratches on horses. Russell's Salt Rheum Ointment, is unequalled ..... 50 cts.

Russell's Pile Ointment, cures after all other remedies have failed $1 00

These ointments are certain, safe, and reliable specifics, as thousands have and are daily certifying.

For sale by all Druggists and medicine dealers. General Depot, FINCHOT, BRUEN & HORAR, Wholesale Druggists, 214 Fulton st., near Greenwich, New York. Sent by mail; Itch, 40c; S. H. 65c; Pile, $1.50. [mar1'67-3m.

BRIDGE ELECTION.—AN ELECTION for Officers of the Catawissa Bridge Company for the ensuing year, will be held at the public house of J. B. Kistler, in the town of Catawissa, on *Monday, the Sixth day of May*, 1867, between the hours of one and four o'clock, P. M.

JOHN SHAPLESS,
Secretary.

Catawissa Bridge Office, April 5, 1867.

ORANGEVILLE NORMAL SEMINARY.—The next Term of this Institution will commence on *MONDAY, APRIL 15th*, 1867. Tuition per term of eleven weeks from $4,50 to $6,50. Board in good families per week, $3.

H. B. WALKER, Principal.

Orangeville, April 5, 1867-3t.

Notice.—All persons knowing themselve indebted to either of the undersigned, on Book Note, or Judgment, are requested to make payment without delay, if they would save costs.

MCKELVEY, NEAL & CO., and
WILLIAM MCKELVEY & CO.

FOR SALE.

A GOOD MILCH COW,

Part Durham. She has a fine calf three weeks old, and is in all respects a desirable bargain. For particulars inquire at THIS OFFICE.

March 1, 1867.

WILLIAM H. ABBOTT,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

CATAWISSA, PA.

LEGAL NOTICES.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF ROBERT W. MILLER, DEC'D.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Robert W. Miller, late of Madison township, Columbia county, have been granted by the Register of Columbia county to Mrs. Susannah Miller. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate will make payment to the Executrix without delay.

SUSANNAH MILLER,
March 8, 1867. Executrix.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF MARY EISENHART, DEC'D.—Letters of administration to the estate of Mary Eisenhart, late of Catawissa township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of Columbia county, to Leonard Adams, of said county. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to make them known to the administrator without delay, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment.

LEONARD ADAMS,
March 1, 1867-6t. Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF JOSEPH ROBBINS, DEC'D.—Letters of administration to the estate of Joseph Robbins, late of Greenwood township, Columbia county, deceased, has been granted by the Register of Columbia county, to Clinton Robbins. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to make them known to the administrator without delay, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment.

CLINTON ROBBINS,
Greenwood, Feb. 22, 1867-6t. Administrator.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE COUNTY OF COLUMBIA:

CHARLES EYERLY } December Term, 1866,
vs. } No. 21
MARGARET EYERLY. } In Divorce.

To Margaret Eyerly, Respondent, Madame:—The Court have granted a rule on you to show cause why a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* should not be decreed. Returnable Monday, May sixth, 1867, at 10 o'clock a. m.

SAMUEL SNYDER, Sheriff.
Bloomsburg, March 1, 1867.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE COUNTY OF COLUMBIA:

CATHARINE ROAT, by her } December Term, 1866,
next friend Shindler, } No. 25,
vs. THOMAS ROAT. } In Divorce.

To Thomas Roat, Respondent Sir:—The Court have granted a rule on you to show cause why a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* should not be decreed. Returnable Monday, May sixth, 1867, at 10 o'clock a. m.

SAMUEL SNYDER, Sheriff.
Bloomsburg, March 1, 1867.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE COUNTY OF COLUMBIA:

MARY J. MANNING, by her } February Term, 1867,
next friend Amos Harlan, } No. 11,
vs. ANDREW J. MANNING. } In Divorce.

To Andrew J. Manning, Respondent, Sir:—The Court has granted a rule on you to show cause why a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* should not be decreed. Returnable, Monday, May sixth, 1867, at 10 o'clock a. m.

SAMUEL SNYDER, Shff.
Bloomsburg, March 1, 1867.

ESTATE OF CLEMUEL G. RICKETTS, DEC'D.—To John Ricketts, Ruth Huber, Mary M'Intosh, Nancy Buell, Pleasant Sims, Elijah G. Ricketts, the heirs of Sarah Cortright, deceased, heirs of Levi Ashton, deceased, and to all other persons interested, greeting:

You are hereby cited to be and appear before the Judges of our Orphans' Court, to be held at Bloomsburg, County of Columbia, on the first Monday of May next, then and there to accept or refuse to take the real estate of the said Clemuel G. Ricketts, deceased, at the appraised valuation put upon it by an inquest duly awarded by the said Court, and returned by the Sheriff, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

Witness the Honorable William Elwell, President of our said Court, at Bloomsburg, the 12th day of February, A. D. 1867.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk O. C.
Bloomsburg, March 15, 1867.

TRUSTEE ACCOUNT OF THE ESTATE OF FRANKLIN CREVELING, A LUNATIC.—All persons interested will take notice, that Samuel Creveling, Committee of Franklin Creveling a lunatic, has filed his first account of the management of the estate of the said lunatic with the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Columbia, and that the said account will be presented to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of said County, for the hearing and confirmation, on Tuesday, the seventh day of May next.

JESSE COLEMAN, Prothonotary.
Bloomsburg, March 29, 1867-6t.

MILLINERY GOODS.

BLOOMSBURG FANCY TRIMMING AND BOOKSTORE,

second door below Hartman's, Main Street.

Just received a new stock of

ZEPHYRS, WOOLEN AND COTTON YARNS, CORSETS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES,

MUSLIN EDGINGS, DRESS TRIMMINGS

and every variety of articles usually kept in a

FANCY STORE.

Also

SCHOOL BOOKS, HYMN BOOKS, BIBLES, SUNDAY-SCHOOL BOOKS,

and a large lot of

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,

ACCOUNT AND MEMORANDUM BOOKS, BLANK DEEDS, BONDS AND MORTGAGES,

and a general and well-selected assortment of

PAPER, ENVELOPES, &c.

A. D. WEBB.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

E. H. LITTLE,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Office on Main street, in white frame house, below the Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa.

M. E. JACKSON,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Berwick, Columbia County, Penn'a.

M. M. TRAUGH,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Berwick, Columbia County, Penn'a.

M. M. L'VELLE,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Centralia, Columbia County, Penn'a.

DR. W. H. BRADLEY,

(Late Assistant Medical Director U. S. Army,)

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Office at the Forks Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa. Calls promptly attended to both night and day.

Bloomsburg, Jan. 18, 1867.

F. C. LIGHTE & CO.,

Manufacturers of

FIRST-CLASS GRAND AND SQUARE

PIANO FORTES!

Sole Patentees of Lighte's celebrated Patent Insulated Iron Frame. Are also makers of the very best Piano Fortes in the market.

HAVING BEEN AWARDED

THE HIGHEST PREMIUM

AT THE

AMERICAN WORLD'S FAIR!

and the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations, besides numerous other

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS,

together with testimonials from all the most distinguished Musical celebrities in Europe and America. They have also just received

THE HIGHEST PREMIUM

At the Illinois State Fair!

The Indiana State Fair!

The Iowa State Fair!

The Wisconsin State Fair, etc,

In competition with the most celebrated Manufacturers of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc.

Warerooms, 421 Broome street, near Broadway, New York City. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Send for Circular. [jan18'67.

OMNIBUS LINE.

The undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and the public generally that he is running an

OMNIBUS LINE

between this place and the different railroad depots daily (Sundays excepted), to connect with the several trains going South and West on the Catawissa and Williamsport Railroad, and with those going North and South on the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad.

His Omnibusses are in good condition, commodious and comfortable, and charges reasonable.

Persons wishing to meet or see their friends depart, can be accomodated upon reasonable charge by leaving timely notice at any of the hotels.

JACOB L. GIRTON, Proprietor.

GROVER & BAKER'S

SEWING MACHINES,

Were awarded the Highest Premiums at the State Fairs of

New York,	Kentucky,	Vermont,
Tennessee,	New Jersey	Missouri,
Pennsylvania,	Alabama,	Ohio,
Mississippi,	Indiana,	Virginia,
Michigan,	North Carolina,	Wisconsin,
California,	Iowa,	Oregon.

AT THE FAIRS OF THE

American Institute, Franklin Institute, Maryland Institute, Mass. Mechanics' Association, Penn. Mechanics' Institute, St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanics' Association,

And at numerous Institutes and County Fairs, including all the Fairs at which they were exhibited the past three years. First Prizes have also been awarded these Machines at the exhibitions of

LONDON, PARIS, DUBLIN, LINZ,

Besancan, Bayonne, St. Dizier, Chalons, and they have been furnished, by special command, to the Empress of France, Empress of Austria, Empress of Russia, Empress of Brazil, Queen of Spain, and Queen of Bavaria.

THE GROVER & BAKER

ELASTIC-STICH

SEWING MACHINES

are superior to all others for the following reasons:—

1. They sew with two threads direct from the spools, and requiring no rewinding.

2. They are more easily understood and used, and less liable to derangement than other machines.

3. They are capable of executing perfectly, without change of adjustment, a much greater variety of work than other machines.

4. The stitch made by these machines is much more firm, elastic, and durable, especially upon articles which require to be washed and ironed, than any other stitch.

5. This stitch, owing to the manner in which the under thread is inwrought, is much the most plump and beautiful in use, and retains this plumpness and beauty even upon articles frequently washed and ironed until they are worn out.

6. The structure of the seam is such that, though it be cut or broken at intervals of only a few stitches, it will neither open, run, nor ravel, but remain firm and durable.

7. Unlike other machines, these fasten both ends of the seam by their own operation.

8. With these machines, while silk is used upon the right or face side of the seam, cotton may be used upon the other side without lessening the strength or durability of the seam. This can be done on no other machine, and is a great saving upon all articles stitched or made up with silk.

9. These machines, in addition to their superior merits as instruments for sewing, by a change of adjustment, easily learned and practised, execute the most beautiful and permanent embroidery and ornamental work.

In addition to their family machines they have also the

IMPROVED DOUBLE LOCK STITCH MACHINES,

making a stitch alike on both sides. This Company make both the Lock and Double stitch Machines, so that persons having a preference can select such as they like best, and if not suited can exchange for the other, thus giving the public the advantage of this arrangement. They also make the newly invented

NO. 1 LOCK STITCH MACHINES

an advance upon all machines heretofore known for sewing with the Lock-Stitch. It is of great power and strength, especially adapted for tailors, shoemakers, harness-makers, carriage-trimmers, and for all descriptions of work to which the lock-stitch is applicable. It works with equal facility silk, cotton, or linen thread, and will sew the finest muslin as well as the thickest leather. Price $80; with Hemmers, $85. Their No. 9 is

A LIGHT RUNNING MACHINE,

containing many improvements, adapted for tailoring, vest-making, light shoemaking, as well as for family sewing. Large numbers of these machines are in use, and they give universal satisfaction. None who have seen this machine will willingly use the noisy and cumbrous lock-stitch machines heretofore in general use. Price $55; with Hemmers, $60.

These machines of every description can be had at the agent's office in Bloomsburg, at positively the manufacturer's prices, to which the attention of the public is especially invited.

T. H. MASTERS, *Agent,*
Harleman's Building,
BLOOMSBURG,
Mar29'67-1y.] Columbia County, Pa.

INSURANCE AGENCY.

Wyoming	$150,000
Ætna	4,000,000
Commerce	400,000
Fulton	300,000
Baltic	200,000
Putnam	500,000
Merchants	250,000
Springfield	270,000
Germania	600,000
Insurance Company of State Penn'a	600,000
Connecticut Mutual Life	10,000,000
North American Transit	500,000

FREAS BROWN, *Agent,*
mar8'67-1y.] BLOOMSBURG, PA.

WM. F. MURPHY'S SONS,

STATIONERS,

STEAM POWER PRINTERS

AND

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS

339 Chestnut street, & 55 South Fourth street,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

They make a speciality of furnishing National Banks, County Officers, Insurance Companies, Banking Houses, etc., with

EVERY ARTICLE OF BLANK BOOKS AND PRINTING,

having machinery specially adapted for all work they may require. [feb8'67-1y.

JOHN G. FREEZE,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Office in Register and Recorder's office, in the basement of the Court House, Bloomsburg, Pa.

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

CHARLES W. SNYDER,

DEALER IN

HARDWARE,

IRON, NAILS, STEEL, &C., &C., &C.

MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

Take this method of informing the citizens of Columbia county, that he has opened an extensive Hardware store on Main street, in Bloomsburg, near Iron street, and that he has on hand a LARGER STOCK AND BETTER ASSORTED than can be found any where else in the county, and which he intends to sell at prices which defy competition.

CHAINS, AXES, STEEL, IRON.

I have chains, all sizes, axes, all make and weight, steel, all sizes, iron, all shapes, and all very low.

BUILDER'S HARDWARE,

of every descriptions. Nails, axle pulleys, sash cords, latches, locks and knobs, butt screws, sash fasts, window springs, base knobs, strap hinges, hasps and staples, hooks and staples, and in fact everything needed in that line.

COACH & WAGON MAKERS' HARDWARE, embracing almost every thing in that line. Also

HARNESS MAKERS' HARDWARE,

Buckles, Japanned; buckles, silver plated; bitts of every kind, HAMES, iron; pad trees; HAMES, wood; saddle trees, gig trees, girth web, worsted and cotton; thread, silk, awls and needles, tools of all kinds.

SHOEMAKER'S HARDWARE,

A full assortment for carpenters. I have planes—all kinds, saws; hand, pennel, rip, and compass, squares—steel, iron, and try; boring machines, chisles, augers, bevels, mallets, braces, gauges, plows, rules, bits, and about everything for carpenters.

FOR THE PEOPLE GENERALLY

I have coal hods, coal shovels, scoops, coal sifters, lanterns, table cutlery, pocket cutlery, plated spoons, plated forks, servers, tea and coffee pots, butter knives, mill saws, cross cut saws, circular saws, gang saws, files, horse shoes, wrenches, rivets, hammers, hatchets, mattocks, picks, forks, grubbing hoes, shovels, spades spading forks, hoes, rakes, bed pins, twine, skates, plows, coffin trimmings, Emery, red chalk, white chalk, wire, horse nails, meat cutters, scales, wash boards, horse buckets, wooden pails, clothes pins, glue, door mats, porch mats, parlor mats, corn poppers, paint brushes, horse brushes, sleigh bells, heel calks, enameled kettles, brass kettles, copper kettles, stew kettles, sauce pans, broad axes, nails,

Sledges, curtain fixtures, Thimble skeins and boxes, Pumps, lead pipe, etc.,

Tarred rope and hundreds of articles not enumerated constantly on hand at

CHARLES W. SNYDER'S,
Main Street, Bloomsburg.

CLOTHING.

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING.

Fresh arrival of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

DAVID LOWENBERG

invites attention to his stock of

CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE CLOTHING,

at his store on

Main Street, two doors above the American House Bloomsburg, Pa.,

where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of

MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

including the most fashionable, durable, and handsome

DRESS GOODS,

consisting of

BOX, SACK, FROCK, GUM, AND OIL-CLOTH COATS AND PANTS,

of all sorts, sizes, and colors. He has also replenished his already large stock of

FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,

STRIPED, FIGURED, AND PLAIN VESTS,

SHIRTS, CRAVATS, STOCKS, COLLARS,

HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES,

SUSPENDERS, AND FANCY ARTICLES

He has constantly on hand a large and well-selected assortment of

CLOTHS AND VESTINGS,

which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear, and most of it is of home manufacture.

GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

of every description, fine and cheap. His case of jewelry is not surpassed in this place. Call and examine his general assortment of

CLOTHING, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

DAVID LOWENBURG.

NEW CLOTHING AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

The undersigned respectfully announces to his many friends that he has opened a new Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Store, in the lower room of the Hartman Building, southwest corner of Main and Market Streets, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Having just returned from Philadelphia with a Large Stock of

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING

and

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, &c., &c.

he flatters himself that he can please all. His stock comprises

MEN'S, BOYS', AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING,

such as

DRESS COATS, SACK COATS, OVERCOATS,

PANTS, VESTS, SHIRTS,

UNDERSHIRTS, DRAWERS, COLLARS

NECK-TIES, HOSIERY, SUSPENDERS,

HANDKERCHIEFS, UMBRELLAS, &c

and in fact everything in the Clothing or Furnishing line at very low prices.

In addition to the above he has an elegant assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTS

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

Call and see before purchasing elsewhere, and

SECURE GREAT BARGAINS.

oct6-1y J. W. CHEMBERLAIN

MERCHANDISE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

To my friends and the public generally, that all kinds of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE,

NOTIONS, &C.,

are constantly on hand and for sale

AT BARTON'S OLD STAND,

BLOOMSBURG, BY

JAMES K. EYER.

Also, Sole Agent for ELLIS' PHOSPHATE OF LIME. Large lot constantly on hand. [feb8'67.

SNYDER, HARRIS & BASSETT,

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

MEN'S AND BOY'S CLOTHING,

Nos. 525 Market, and 522 Commerce Street,

Philadelphia.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE PADDY RUN COAL COMPANY,

OF

SHICKSHINNY, PENNSYLVANIA.

CAPITAL $150,000.

JOHN M. STACKHOUSE, President.
CHAS. A. BOONE, Secretary and Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

John M. Stackhouse, N. L. Campbell,
Chas. A. Boone, Cyrus Stackhouse,
A. M'Dowell.

OFFICE:

MAIN STREET, SHICKSHINNY, PA.

The lands held by this Company, consist of

FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY-ONE ACRES,

and sixty-four perches, of carefully selected land lying southwest of Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne county, Pa., in the western part of the Great Northern or Wyoming Coal Basin.

A very careful and thorough examination recently made has proven these (for the above) lands to be the embodiment of a vast amount of the very best quality of anthracite coal, having every facility that could be desired for transportation in all directions. The above tract is crossed by a good road, and also directly in front, and joining are the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg railroad, and the Wyoming canal, thus affording the very best advantage of a carrying road and canal running to the very mouth of the mines without expense to the company.

The measurement of the different beds or seams already developed was carefully obtained and added together:—the thickness of these seams, including the celebrated "Red Ash," "Buck Mountain," or "Grand Tunnel" vein, is thirty-one and a half feet, (31½), every cubic yard of which will yield a ton, giving a large amount of the best quality of coal.

The location is such that all the veins may be cut and worked to the greatest possible advantage above water level, and at much less expense than can be done from collieries operating below water level.

The coal can be brought to the surface through drifts or tunnels which drain the water from the mines and saves the hoisting of the coal. So the eligibility of these lands for cheap mining is unquestionable. Very lately the "Grand Tunnel" or "Red Ash" vein has been opened, and is now producing as fine a quality of coal as has ever been produced in the anthracite regions. The breaker now in operation is capable of preparing from 150 to 200 tons per day. The surface contains an abundant supply of wood and timber very valuable for mining purposes, which gives the tract the advantage of many other coal lands. The fact that almost all valuable coal lands are being rapidly taken up by heavy capitalists or large corporations, shows that they must steadily and greatly rise in the market value, while with the immense and constantly increasing demand for this coal, and the Railroad and North Branch canal, passing by the mouths of the mines, through the Great Iron making districts of Bloomsburg, Danville, Duncannon, Harrisburg, Middletown, Marietta, and Columbia, to tide-water at Havre de Grace, one can scarcely conceive of a more profitable or permanent source of wealth than may be found in lands like these.

In order to be able to open their works on a more extensive plan, this company has placed a portion of their capital stock in market on the following terms: Any person taking one or more shares of stock at

TEN DOLLARS EACH,

will be entitled annually to a ton of coal at cost at the mine per share, and any stockholders

NOT RECEIVING THE COAL

as aforesaid, to be credited on the books of the Company, with the difference between the cost and selling price for each share, to be paid before a dividend shall be declared.

C. F. KNAPP, Agent.
March 1, 1867.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

AT PETER ENT'S STORE,

IN LIGHT STREET,

OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received and has on hand at his old stand in Light Street, a large and select

ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDISE

purchased at the lowest figure, and which he is determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured elsewhere in Light Street,

FOR CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

His stock consists of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

choicest styles and latest fashions,

Calicoes, Muslins,
Ginghams, Flannels,
Hosiery, Carpets,
Silks, Shawls,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Satinetts, Cassimers,
Cottonades, Kentucky Jeans,
&C., &C., &C.

GROCERIES,

Queensware, Cedarware, Hardware, Medicines, Drugs, Oils, Paints, &c.

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS.

In short everything usually kept in a country store. The patronage of his old friends and the public generally, is respectfully solicited.

The highest market price paid for country produce. PETER ENT.

Light Street, January 4, 1867.

MILLER'S STORE.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

The subscriber has just returned from the cities with another large and select assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

purchased in New York

Farmer's Department.

The Teeth of a Horse.

At five years of age a horse has 40 teeth—24 molar or jaw teeth, 12 incisor or front teeth, and 4 tusks or canine teeth between the molars and incisors; but usually wanting in the mare. At birth only the two nippers or middle incisors appear.

At a year old the incisors are all visible on the first or milk set.

Before three years, the permanent nippers have come through.

At four years old, the permanent dividers next to the nippers are cut.

At five the mouth is perfect, the second set of teeth having been completed.

At six, the hollow under the nippers called the mark, has disappeared from the nippers, and diminished in the dividers.

At seven the mark has disappeared from the dividers, and the next teeth, or corners, are level, though showing the mark.

At eight the mark has gone from the corners, and the horse is said to be aged. After this time, indeed good authorities say after five years, the age of a horse can only be conjectured. But the teeth gradually change their *form*, the incisors becoming round, oval and then triangular. Dealers sometimes *bishop* the teeth of old horses; that is, scoop them out to imitate the mark; but this can be known by the absence of the white edge of enamel which always surrounds the real mark, by the shape of the teeth, and other marks of age about the animal. —*Rural Gentleman.*

Farm Proverbs.

A correspondent of the *American Agriculturist* writes: 1. Use diligence, industry, and proper improvement of time to make farming pay. 2. Choose a farm with a soil either naturally dry or drained not too level nor yet too steep, well fenced in proper sized fields, not too large. 3. Good snug buildings, with dry, if not clean yards and cellars, especially barn and stabling. 4 Economy in accumulating, saving, and properly using all measures and fertilizers possible, no matter how rich your land may be naturally. 5. Good and tolerable fast team, better smart than large. 6. Your farming implements well made, of good material, not too heavy. 7. Have work done in season. 8. Alway sow good clean seed. 9. Do not harvest before your crop is fit to harvest. 10. Don't keep more live stock on your farm than you can keep well. 11. House all things as much as possible—animals, utensils and crops. 12. Sell when you can get a fair price, and do not store for rats and speculators.

Small Farms and Fruits.

A New York farmer makes the following suggestions in regard to small farms: In many cases where large farms are divided, there is no orchard. But the enterprising beginner may do well by raising small fruits while his orchard is growing. A neighbor is making more out of the Doolittle raspberries, by selling fruits and plants both growing on the same land—from a few acres, than most men make on 100 acres by common farming. These and other small fruits may be grown between the rows of apple trees in a young orchard. The grower of small fruits may also do better by growing strawberries, raspberrirs, and blackberries, so as to have a succession all through the season; thus requiring less help at any one time, while the business can be better managed and controlled.

Old Apple Orchards.

A writer in the *New England Farmer* gives the following account of his experience in renovating old orchards: "I have had two farms with old orchards where the trees were on the decline. One of them I plowed and trimmed off the old and decayed branches, and left the young sprouts to grow, and in the cource of six years I had some quite thrifty trees. On the last farm I have adopted another course—that is, I have put in hogs through the spring, summer and fall, and I find a saving in expense in keeping, and the advantage to my trees far greater than anything I could do with the plow. They not only dig round the roots of the trees, but eat the apples that drop, and destroy the worms.

Cleaning Tripe.

"In removing the stomach, be careful to keep the outside clean. Shake contents well out through a small hole, and put in a quantity of unslacked lime about the size of a coffee cup, with about two gallons of water. Place it in a tub of water and agitate 15 or 20 minutes, or until the lime is well slacked. A slight scraping will then remove the inside skin. The slacking lime takes out all odor, and makes the tripe nice and soft." After cutting up and washing well, it is ready for boiling, and may then be pickled in vinegar, or kept in salt water to be changed daily and be cooked like souce, or broiled like steak, buttered and peppered, or be dipped in batter and fried.

Hired Labor.

If a farmer does not hire any labor now, let it be his aim to employ as many men as he profitably can, and make arrangements to do so as soon as he can. Hired men are often very disagreeable associates, and the worst companions for one's children, but this need not be; look out at once for good, steady, moral men, and sacrifice the profits of the farm rather than have a vicious, bad fellow about, though his work be never so needed. If we do our part to make the men comfortable and do them good, few will ill reward it.

A SINGLE thistle, dock, or mullen, if allowed to perfect its seeds, and to disseminate them without hindrance broadcast over the soil will entail a task work which it will require much labor to eradicate.

THE Alsike Clover is said to yield as high as 6 or 7 bushels of seed to the acre.

For the Young Folks.

Kicking up your Own Dust.

One evening Frank and George Gardner came home from school, both looking a little "out of sorts." Their Uncle Charles was sitting in the shade of the great elm at the corner of the house, reading the evening paper. He was their mother's brother, a minister, and was spending part of his vacation at the beautiful home of his sister.

As the boys drew near, he looked up pleasantly, but said nothing, as if he were expecting them to speak; and so Frank began at once:

"I do think, Uncle Charles, this is about the meanest day I ever saw! Some way, everything seems to try to vex a fellow."

"What for instance?" asked his uncle.

"Well, sir, almost everything. In the first place, when I was milking this morning, old Spot kicked over the pail and split the milk all over me. Then, when I went to water Black Nellie, she must needs jerk away and scamper off down the lane into the pasture, so that Patrick and I had a real time catching her, before father could go to the city. And when we got back with her, we found the pig out of the pen, scampering all over the barn-yard, and had another race to get him in. Then I broke my shoe-string, when I was in a great hurry for fear I should be late at school, and dropped my books in the dirt, and forgot my composition, and had to come back, and so was late, after all. Then every thing went wrong at school. I never had such mean, hard lessons; and when I got all my examples worked out on my slate, at last, somehow or other they got rubbed out. At recess the other side had their 'inns' almost all the time; and just as we got in, and I had the club ready to knock, that mean old bell had to ring! At noon I was going to show off how high I could jump with a pole, and the pole slipped and I came down ingloriously; and then all the boys and girls laughed, and that made me mad. And so it has been all day; nothing has seemed to go right. Why is it, uncle, that some days everything seems to try to plague a fellow, while on some other days everything goes smoothly and well?"

"I think I must tell you a fable, and see if you can guess the reason then."

"In those good old-fashioned times when horses, cows, and sheep, lions, wolves, and dogs and all sorts of beasts and fowls, were in the habit of talking and teaching men good lessons, Doctor Quidam and his wife and Farmer Aliquis and his family, were coming home from town in their wagons one hot summer day. Doctor Quidam went ahead. He had a fine litte black horse, named Charley; and, though the road was very dusty, yet Charley picked up and set down his feet so softly and carefully, that the dust didn't think there was any use in trying to raise a cloud, and so lay quietly in the road. Charley pricked up his ears, held up his head, and trotted along as if he thought it nothing but good fun to draw his master and mistress, and soon left the other team far behind.

"Farmer Aliquis had two large white horses, Old Tom and Old Dick, he called them. They drew a long wagon, in which were Farmer Aliquis and his whole family. Tom and Dick stuck out their noses, and poked along, and seemed too lazy to pick up their feet to move them. So they scuffled along through the dust, kicking up such a cloud of it that one could hardly see horses, or wagon, or the people in the wagon.

"Now Farmer Aliquis's pasture was next to Doctor Quidam's, with only a rough fence between; and so, when the horses were unharnessed and turned out and Old Tom and Dick had rolled on the ground, and shaken off the dust as well as they could, they walked along up to the fence, and stuck their noses over to have a bit of chat with Black Charley; and if you could have understood their language, it would have been something like this, perhaps:

"'I say, Charley,' began Old Tom, 'don't you think it's a horribly mean, dusty day? Seems to me I never did travel in such a perfect cloud of dust. Indeed, I think the roads are much dustier and worse every day, than when I was a colt, and they grow worse every year.'

Here Old Tom shook himself again, and began to rub his neck and side against the fence, to see if he couldn't get off some of the dust.

"'That's just what I think, too,' said Old Dick; and I hate the dust, it works into the hair, and the sweat makes it stick till I feel real mean, and just as if I would like to roll in the watering-trough—if it were only big enough.'

"Black Charley gave a queer little whinny, as much as to say, 'What a queer figure you *would* make, though, trying to roll in the trough;' and then said:

"'Why, I didin't think but that it was a pretty nice sort of a day; and, indeed, I didn't think of its being so very dusty. To be sure, I saw a good deal of dust in the road; but it didn't fly much while I went by. You see I put my feet down pretty carefully, for I have noticed that dust is very quiet stuff, unless some one kicks it up, or the wind blows it about, and then it isn't so nice. But I must bid you good afternoon, for I haven't had anything to eat since breakfast; so I am just going to take one race around the lot, and then eat my supper. Good-bye.' And away went Charley, racing around the pasture as if he liked the fun.

"'I'll tell you what, Tom,' said Dick, after Charley had gone, 'there's something in what he says? I shouldn't wonder after all, if half the trouble is that *we kick up our own dust*. Next time let's try his way.'

"'Agreed,' said Tom. But just now I feel more like eating than talking.'"

"Is that all of the fable?" asked Georgie, as Uncle Charles paused.

"Yes," said he; "now see if you can guess the moral."

"Well, sir," said Frank, "I suppose the moral is, that when things vex us it is our own fault. And you mean—don't you?—that I've been kicking up my own dust to-day. But I can't quite see how."

"Don't you?" asked his uncle; "then let me tell you what I saw and heard one morning before school-time. As I was sitting at my window, I saw a boy come out with a milk-pail on his arm. It was past his usual milking-time, and he looked hurried, and a little 'out of sorts,' and as if he was just ready to get out of patience with something. He sat down to milk and when he was nearly through, a horse-fly alighted on Old Bossy's side, and she switched her tail to drive it away, and the tail hit the boy in the face. "So! you old scamp!" cried the boy and gave her a blow with his fist. She didn't quite understand this, and so jumped, and knocked over the pail, boy and all, and ran off. Now don't you think that boy was 'kicking up his own dust?'"

Frank hung his head a little, and said nothing; but George pulled at his coat-sleeve, and whispered pretty loudly, "I say, Frank, *he means you*. That's just the way Old Bossy spilt you and the milk this morning."

Uncle Charles laughed a little, partly at Georgie's odd way of stating the case, and partly to notice what he had often observed in older hearers, how quick each person is to see where the truth hits some one else.

"Well," he continued, "then the boy led the pony out to the pump. Pony didn't seem in so great a hurry to drink as the boy did to do so; and so the boy kicked at her, and said, 'Drink, you old rascal!' Pony didn't like that, and so gave a quick jerk on the halter, which threw the boy down as he had one foot up kicking. The boy lost his hold of the halter, and pony ran off through the gate, which the boy had carelessly left open. The boy looked pretty angry when he got up, and looked about for a club or stone to throw at pony. He saw nothing but the pin that held the pig-pen door shut, and so seized this and threw it."

"Oh!" laughed Georgie, "that's what got the pin. You said you would just like to know who had got it, you know."

"Well," continued their uncle, "this didn't stop the horse, but let the pig loose; and so the boy had a great race after horse and pig. After breakfast the boy started in great haste to school; but his shoe-string untied, and he—"

"O, uncle," broke in in Frank, "you needn't go any farther. "I'll give it up that I've just been kicking up my own dust all day long."

"But I wan't to ask you one more question about the 'boy.' Don't you think he acted foolishly and wrong?"

Frank was silent: but George said, "Yes, sir," very promptly, and gave his brother a nudge with his elbow, by way of applying the truth.

"And don't you think," he continued "that it would be best to try very hard never to kick up your own dust?"

How many of the boys and girls who read this story and fable will be sure, during the whole of the year, not to *kick up their own dust?*

DRY GOODS, &c.

GRAND OPENING
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GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING

or

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
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FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

consisting of
consisting of
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consisting of
consisting of

DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,

HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,

LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,

NOTIONS,
NOTIONS,
NOTIONS,
NOTIONS,
NOTIONS,

PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,

GROCERIES,

GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,

&c., &c. &c.,

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DRUG AND CHEMICAL STORE,
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DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, PERFUMERY
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respectfully invite a continuance of patronage. Their Drugs and Medicines are all selected with the greatest care, avoiding as much as possible the introduction of delirious nostrums, and are purchased from the best importing houses in the country.

PATENT MEDICINES
of all kinds, including Ayer's, Jayne's, Holloway's, Hostetter's, Wishart's, Hoofland's, &c. constantly on hand.

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of every variety, and of the best quality.
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The public may rely at all times on procuring the above articles, with all the new useful preparations kept in the best conducted establishments.

PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTIONS
and Family Receipts compounded with the greatest accuracy and dispatch.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.—The undersigned has just arrived from the City with a large assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, and Dye Stuffs, Ready-Made Clothing, Perfumery, Toy and Fancy Articles, Druggist's Glassware, Brushes, Trusses and Supporters, and a general assortment of everything that belongs to a well-appointed Drug Store. Also Patent Medicines of all kinds, such as Jayne's, Ayer's, Wishart's, Winslow's Soothing Syrup, Brown's Troches, Swain's Panacea, Baker's Cod Liver Oil, Hoofland's Bitters constantly on hand. Also

MOROCCO LEATHER, KID, FRENCH MOROCCO, FRENCH CALFSKINS, PINK
TRIMMINGS, BINDINGS,
by the dozen or anli-dozen. Also
SHOE-FINDINGS, FISHING-TACKLE, &c.

Having had a large experience in the drug business, I would respectfully invite those wishing anything in that line to call and see my stock before purchasing elsewhere. "In medicines quality is of the first importance."

JOHN R. MOYER.

ROYAL & ROYER,
Successors to
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WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Importers and Dealers in
DRUGS, MEDICINES, SPICES, PAINTS, OILS,
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STOHNER & WIDMEYER,
MANUFACTURERS OF
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AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN FRUITS AND NUTS.
Exchange Block, Bloomsburg, Pa.
ORANGES, LEMONS, RAISINS, PRUENS,
FIGS, DOLLS, &C.,
BREAD AND CAKES,
of all kinds.

☞ All orders promptly attended to. ☜

The undersigned having formed a copartnership under the name and firm of STOHNER & WIDMEYER, will continue at the "Old Stand" the business of confectionery, fruit, nuts, &c.

BERNHARD STOHNER,
FREDK. E. WIDMEYER.

Bloomsburg, April 5, 1867.

REMOVAL OF
C. C. MARR'S
NEW STORE
TO SHIVE'S BLOCK,
ON THE CORNER OF MARKET AND IRON STREETS.

The undersigned having received from the city a full and complete supply of
SPRING AND SUMMER
DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
TIN-WARE AND HARD-WARE,
CEDAR AND WILLOW-WARE,
CONFECTIONERY, GLASS-WARE,
TOBACCO,
HATS AND SHOES,
FLOUR, SALT, FISH, AND MEAT,

all of which I propose selling at a very low figure for cash or produce.

☞ Call and see.

April 12, 1867. C. C. MARR.

JOHN STROUP & CO.,
Successors to Stroup & Brother,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FISH,
No. 21 North Wharves, and 25 North Water St.,
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WEAVER & SPRANKLE,
WHOLESALE GROCERIES AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
Nos. 225 and 227 Arch Street,
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SCHELL, BERGER & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Dealers in
FISH, SALT, CHEESE, PROVISIONS, &c.,
Nos. 122 and 124 North Wharves, above Arch St.
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Sole agents for Wilcox's Wheel Grease, in barrels, kegs, and cans.

ESTABLISHED 1793.
JORDAN & BROTHER,
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No 20 North Third Street,
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with LIPPINCOTT & TROTTER,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
No. 21 North Water Street,
and No. 20 North Delaware Avenue,
Philadelphia.

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HARNESS, SADDLE, AND TRUNK
MANUFACTURER,
and dealer in
CARPET-BAGS, VALISES, FLY-NETS, &c.,
Main Street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

DRY GOODS.

HURRAH FOR CATAWISSA!
THIS WAY FOR BARGAINS.

Goods to compare with stringency of the money market. Look and compare prices before purchasing elsewhere. Just call at the favorite business stand of

McNINCH & SHUMAN,

and you will be met by the obliging proprietors or their clerks, and shown through their great variety store free of charge, of course. They will give you a fair chance to spend your loose change, they trust much more profitably than it can be spent elsewhere. Their

STOCK OF DRY GOODS

this Spring is much larger in all its varieties than usual. Their

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

are of the nicest styles in market. They have a fine assortment of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,
SUMMER CLOTHS, CASSINETS,
CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS,

and numerous articles common to such establishments, besides a general assortment of

HARDWARE, TINWARE, QUEENSWARE,
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all at greatly reduced prices. They wish to conduct their business on the system of

"PAY AS YOU GO,"

and they think they can afford to sell very cheap. They return their thanks for many past favors, and ask the future patronage of their former customers and the public generally.

McNINCH & SHUMAN.

ARMBRUSTER & BROTHER,
Importers and Jobbers of
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Also Manufacturers of
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THE KEYSTONE CLOVER SEED
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This simple, though effective machine is admitted by all scientific observers to be the most direct device for gathering clover seed yet discovered.

A mere glance at it is sufficient to convince the most obtuse mind of its practical utility.

It strips the clover head from the stalk leaving the straw standing upon the ground. It is easily drawn by one horse, and requires but one man or boy to work it.

It is compact, simple in structure, and not liable to get out of order, and can be cheaply got up.

The great advantage in this machine is, we leave the seed gathered in the chaff, ready for the clover mill or fanner, besides saving the great length of time and labor of mowing, handling and threshing it from the straw. It will also pay every farmer to gather his seed with this machine, on account of the saving of the seed which is lost in the old way of gathering in.

Extraordinary inducements offered to energetic men who wish to purchase State or county Rights.

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Application may be made to Rev. A. A. Livermore, President of the Board of Instruction, Meadville, Pa. nov17-1y

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W. M. MONROE & CO.,
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Manufacturers of
POWDER KEGS,
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LUMBER,

give notice that they are prepared to accomodate their custom with dispatch, and on the cheapest terms.

MILLER & HOST,
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To Hotel and Saloon keepers of Bloomsburg and Columbia County.—I have appointed Mr. B. Stohner agent for the sale of my ale, porter, brown stout, and lager beer, who will supply you at the same price (and with the same article), as I would furnish you from the brewery. Knowing that he will be punctual and attentive to all who may favor him with their trade, I solicit for him your support. Very respectfully,

FRED LAUER,
Steam Brewery, Reading, Pa.

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E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,
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From negatives made in the various campaigns, and forming a complete Photographic History of the great contest.

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We manufacture more largely than any other house, about 200 varieties from 50 cents to $50 each. Our ALBUMS have the reputation of being superior in beauty and durability to any others.

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Photographers and others ordering goods C.O.D. will please remit 25 per cent. of the amount with their order.

☞ The prices and quality of our goods cannot fail to satisfy. nov17-1y

THE AMERICAN HAY KNIFE AND FORK.—We the undersigned citizens of Columbia County witnessed the trial of hay forks on the farm of Mr. Pursel, in Rendock Township, on Monday, May 2, 1868, between the American Hay Knife and Fork manufactured by SLIFER, WALIS, SHRINER & Co., of Lewisburg, Pa., and the Randel's Patent Hay Rook. The American Fork lifted more hay in one draught than the Randel in three. We are satisfied it will take as much hay into the mow as two good horses can draw. We also saw it cutting hay, and think it cannot be beat as a hay knife, and cheerfully recommend it as the best hay rack and knife we have ever seen.

C. PITTENGER,
W. R. KOONS,
JOHN BEERBOWER,
H. BOGARMILLER,
MICHAEL HELLER,
Dr. F. C. HARRISON,
JOHN BOAK,
DANIEL NOLAN,
SYLVESTER PURSEL,
JOHN WOLF.

They also manufacture the celebrated Buckeye Reaper and Mower, and other agricultural implements

IRON, TINWARE, &C.

NATIONAL FOUNDRY,
Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pa.

The subscriber, proprietor of the above-named extensive establishment, is now prepared to receive orders for all kinds of
MACHINERY FOR COLLIERIES, BLAST
FURNACES, STATIONARY ENGINES,
MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, &c.

He is also prepared to make Stoves of all sizes and patterns, Plow-irons, and everything usually made in first-class Foundries.

His extensive facilities and practical workmen warrant him in receiving the largest contracts on the most reasonable terms.

Grain of all kinds will be taken in exchange for Castings.

This establishment is located near the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad Depot.

PETER BILLMYER

STOVES AND TINWARE.
A. M. RUPERT
announces to his friends and customers that continues the above business at his old place on
MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG.
Customers can be accomodated with
FANCY STOVES
of all kinds, Stovepipes, Tinware, and every variety of article found in a Stove and Tinware Establishment in the cities, and on the most reasonable terms. Repairing done at the shortest notice.
25 DOZEN MILK-PANS
on hand for sale.

EAGLE FOUNDRY.
JOSEPH SHARPLESS,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
STOVES OF EVERY VARIETY,
PLOUGHSHARES, PLOUGHPOINTS,
and all kinds of Castings, on hand or supplied on the shortest notice and at the cheapest rates. Castings for
COAL BREAKERS AND COAL SCHUTES
made to order.

PHŒNIX STOVE DEPOT.
HEATERS, RANGES, AND STOVES,
Wholesale and Retail.
PATENT ANTI-DUST COOKING STOVE.
VULCAN HEATER,
for heating two or more rooms.
PARLOR, COOKING, LAUNDRY, HEATING,
and every variety of STOVES.
JOHN I. HESS,
No. 349 North Second Street, Philadelphia.

W. I. BURKHART,
Importer and Dealer in
IRON AND STEEL,
No. 60 Front Street,
Philadelphia.

GEORGE H. ROBERTS,
Importer and Dealer in
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, &c.,
No. 311 North Third Street, above Vine,
Philadelphia.

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

The undersigned having purchased this well-known and centrally-located house, the Exchange Hotel, situate on MAIN STREET, in Bloomsburg, immediately opposite the Columbia County Court House, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that his house is now in order for the reception and entertainment of travellers who may be disposed to favor it with their custom. He has spared no expense in preparing the Exchange for the entertainment of his guests, neither shall there be anything wanting (on his part) to minister to their personal comfort. His house is spacious, and enjoys an excellent business location.

Omnibusses run at all times between the Exchange Hotel and the various railroad depots, by which travellers will be pleasantly conveyed to and from the respective stations in due time to meet the cars. JOHN F. GASLOW.

Bloomsburg, March 22, 1866.

FORK'S HOTEL,
GEORGE W. MAUGER, Proprietor.

The above well-known hotel has recently undergone radical changes in its internal arrangements, and its proprietor announces to his former custom and the travelling public that his accomodations for the comfort of his guests are second to none in the country. His table will always be found supplied, not only with substantial food, but with all the deliencies of the season. His wines and liquors (except that popular beverage known as "*McHenry*"), purchased direct from the importing houses, are entirely pure, and free from all poisonous drugs. He is thankful for a liberal patronage in the past, and will continue to deserve it in the future. GEORGE W. MAUGER.

THE SWAN HOTEL,
[THE UPPER HOUSE.]
ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA CO., PA.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the above well known House of Entertainment, and will be pleased to receive the custom of all who will favor him with a call.

HE WILL KEEP A GOOD TABLE,
a Bar well stocked with the best of Liquors, and every effort will be made to render entire satisfaction. JOHN SNYDER.

Orangeville, Pa., March 15, 1867-1m.

THE ESPY HOTEL,
ESPY, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the above well known House of Entertainment, and will be pleased to receive the custom of all who will favor him with a call.

HE WILL KEEP A GOOD TABLE,
a Bar well stocked with the best of Liquors, and every effort will be made to render entire satisfaction. WM. REMLEY.

Espy, Pa., April 12, 1867.

BRICK HOTEL,
ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
ISRAEL MUMMA, PROPRIETOR.

Having taken possession of this well-known house, so long kept by Samuel Everett, the Proprietor has put in it a monument repairand furnished BAR AND LARDER with the choicest liquors and newest delicacies. His stable is not excelled in the county; and no pains will be spared to accommodate guests. [apr4-6.

SUSQUEHANNA HOTEL,
Catawissa, Pa.

The above Hotel has lately been purchased by HENRY J. CLARK, and has been thoroughly remodelled, repaired, and refurnished. It will be found now, in its arrangement and appointments, a first-class Hotel, and second to none in the country. Persons in cities wishing to spend the hot months in the country, will do well to give the proprietor a call.

THE UNION HOTEL,
Arch Street, between Third and Fourth Streets,
Philadelphia,
CHRIST & WEBER,
Proprietors.

GIRARD HOUSE,
Corner of Ninth and Chestnut Streets,
Philadelphia,
H. W. KANAGA,
Proprietor.

AUCTIONEER.
MOSES COFFMAN,

Having followed the profession of Public Vendue Crier for many years, would inform his friends that he is still in the field, ready and willing to attend to all the duties of his calling. Persons desiring his services should call or write to him in Bloomsburg, Pa. [mar2-6.